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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER: FORECAST — PARIS: Rain mixed with snow. Temp. 5-7 (41-45). Tomorrow, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 2-4 (47-39). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 7-8 (45-47). Tomorrow, rain and sleet. Yesterday's temp. 7 (45-45). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 4—2 (40-28). Yesterday's temp. 7-2 (45-35).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	5 S.	Lebanon	£L.00
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	.11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3 6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Greece	12 Dr.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.

EEC CONFERENCE—In Copenhagen yesterday, from left: President Georges Pompidou of France; Premier Anker Joergensen of Denmark, making opening speech; Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany; Premier Pierre Werner of Luxembourg and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain.

Europe 'Identity Paper' Concedes Need of U.S. Protection

By David Haworth

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14 (IHT).—The U.S. nuclear umbrella and continued presence of American troops in Europe are the only guarantees of European security, according to a paper on "European identity" which was approved by the Common Market foreign ministers at their meeting today.

Referring to the "relative military vulnerability of Europe," the paper warned that if Europeans intended to maintain their independence, they must make common efforts to insure that they have adequate means of defence themselves.

The paper, which is intended to define what the community stands for, represented the first time that the nine-nation group has made a declaration on defense matters. The French, who are not part of NATO's integrated command structure but are part of NATO, are in complete agreement with the paper's sentiments.

The EEC ministers' paper stressed that close ties between Europe and the United States are "mutually beneficial and must be preserved." But it also pointed out that these ties do not conflict with the determination of the EEC to establish itself as a "distinct and original entity." The EEC, it goes on, intends to maintain its constructive dialogue with the United States on a basis of "equality," but the document significantly omitted an expected reference to "equal partnership" in the Atlantic relationship.

Military Presence

Eight EEC member nations belong to NATO, the exception being Ireland. In the section dealing with European defense, the paper said that the EEC nations "consider that under the present circumstances, there is *no alternative to the security* provided by the nuclear weapons of the United States and by the presence of North American forces in Europe."

But as if to serve notice they are not going to be content with that state of affairs indefinitely, the EEC nations said that they "agree that in the light of the relative military vulnerability of Europe, the Europeans should, if they wish to preserve their independence, hold to their commitments and make constant efforts to insure that they have adequate means of defense at their disposal."

The passage appears to anticipate that eventually the U.S. *military presence might be* substantially cut and that the group may have to rely more on British and French nuclear weapons for Europe's defense.

Presenting the paper to a news conference, Knud-Borge Andersen, the Danish chairman of the foreign ministers' meeting, said: "I don't believe it will be hard for the U.S. to understand that we are speaking as an open group—but we are insisting that we are a group." He said that there was nothing inconsistent in this posture with the need to strengthen contacts with the United States.

Distinct Character

Indeed, the paper insisted that, in the future, the Nine will negotiate collectively with other countries and that the institutions and procedures adopted will enable the distinct character of the EEC

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Talks Begin at Copenhagen

EEC Leaders Reported To Differ on Oil Crisis

By David Haworth

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14 (IHT).—The Common Market nations' heads of government made little progress today toward finding agreement about how the community should meet the challenge of the Arab countries' restriction of oil supplies to Europe.

The leaders of the nine-member European Economic Community failed to close ranks, even though six Arab ministers were waiting in the wings of the conference to hold talks with EEC foreign ministers, who held a separate meeting.

The Arabs' presence had a marked influence on the proceedings at today's opening sessions, which were originally intended to settle such issues as European union, whether summit meetings should be a regular feature of consultation among the Nine and the prospects of future political cooperation in the community.

Instead, the heads of government held a private meeting to discuss the Middle East situation and the energy crisis. The atmosphere of their session—the first in two days of talks— was afterwards described as "good."

Nevertheless, the French and British, represented by President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Edward Heath, were understood to have maintained their previous policy that Europe's best response to the crisis lies in finding a political solution to the Middle East problem and that the difficulties faced by the Netherlands, which is the victim of a total embargo by the Arab oil-producing states, should be regarded as a purely Dutch internal matter for the time being.

This policy contrasted with a suggestion put forward by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt that the Common Market nations share the oil supplies at their disposal and that there should be intensified cooperation between the oil companies and their main customers.

In the face of French and British opposition, the German chancellor made it clear that he regards such a development as an absolute test of the rhetoric about European unity—a frequent theme in recent speeches by EEC leaders. Mr. Brandt said he wants the Common Market members to embark on a joint energy policy as soon as possible.

But Mr. Pompidou angrily made the point that he had not come to Copenhagen merely to discuss the oil crisis, dismissing Mr. Brandt's contention that all EEC countries should make sacrifices in the interests of the community as a whole.

The recent suggestion of American Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that there should be a common task force of the world's industrialized nations which would coordinate their response to the world fuel shortage was given a cool reception.

Such a plan, it was felt, is too general in its concept and would do little to improve the immediate situation.

There was also the unspoken fear that if such a plan were endorsed by this meeting it would undermine the independence of Europe.

The basic motive of the meeting is to emphasize such independence at almost any cost. Acquiescence to Mr. Kissinger's plan would therefore contradict the self-assertion by the EEC which is essential here.

Despite the need of the EEC nations' chiefs to demonstrate unity and progress almost 12 months after the enlargement of the community, attention was naturally focused on tonight's meeting of the visiting Arab ministers with the EEC foreign ministers.

The Danish Foreign Ministry reported that it expected the arrival of six Arab ministers—representing Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan and Abu Dhabi.

Four of them, the Sudanese, Abu Dhabian, Moroccan and Tunisian, had dinner with the Danish minister for economic affairs after which they were joined by the Algerian minister and went to the Danish Foreign Office to meet with the nine Common Market foreign ministers. The talks went on well past midnight and no word of what was discussed was reported.

The Arabs were to present a letter drafted at the recent Arab summit meeting in Algiers. The text of the message is as yet un-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'Disengagement' in Sinai

Kissinger, Sadat Agree On First Geneva Topic

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today agreed that "disengagement" between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai Desert should be the principal subject discussed during the first phase of the Middle East peace conference which opens Tuesday in Geneva.

This appeared to be an important American concession to the Egyptian desire to get down as soon as possible to the issue of Israeli troop withdrawal from the west bank of the Suez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula.

But American officials were understood to be defining the "first phase" of the conference not only as next week's round but as including another round in January after the Israeli elections. This is not the definition that has been used here in Cairo.

Concern Expressed

Informed diplomats therefore expressed concern that a new American - Egyptian misunderstanding might result from today's talks. Mr. Kissinger's last visit here on Nov. 11 caused keen disappointment among officials here when the six-point cease-fire agreement that he inspired failed to lead to an Israeli troop withdrawal from the area of Suez city.

Asked by newsmen whether Israelis and Egyptians would be in the same room at Geneva Mr. Sadat answered that "Geneva will be a peace conference; at a peace conference all will gather in the same room, but if you mean direct negotiation—no."

Informed sources took this to mean that the Egyptian President envisaged set speeches by the various parties but at least initially no direct exchanges of the type that took place between Egyptian and Israeli generals at the now suspended military talks on the Cairo-Suez road.

Mr. Sadat said "let us hope, let us hope" in answer to a ques-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Oil Embargo End Seen Next Month

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 14 (AP).—Members of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's delegation said today there was a "better than 50-50 chance" that the Arabs will lift their oil embargo next month.

They also said they expected Israel and Egypt to be negotiating a disengagement of their armies on the Suez front by that time.

They made the statement on their arrival here with Mr. Kissinger from Cairo.

...es Not Support Strikers

...ilson Demands Swift Action ...o Ease U.K. Industrial Crisis

...ONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—...or opposition leader Harold ...on today demanded swift ...rnment action to ease Brit...s energy and industrial crisis, withheld support from mil... trade unions.

...e spoke out following yester...s order by Prime Minister ...ard Heath putting most of ...ain's industry on a three-day ... as of Jan. 1 to conserve coal ... oil stocks.

...ion leaders today said that austerity measures could lead ...alf the nation's 22-million ... force going on short time. ...loyers warned that the short ... could mean extended lay-...

...night, the government an...ced that domestic inflation ...hit an annual rate of 10.3 ...nt last month—the highest ...almost two and a half years.

...another move stemming ...the Arab oil squeeze, the ...rnment gave oil companies ...go-ahead to boost the price of ...ine from 40 to 43 pence per ...n.

Labor Unrest Blamed

... Heath has put most of the ...e for Britain's energy crisis ... production cutback by coal...rs, an overtime ban by power ...ers, and a go-slow by train ...s.

...Wilson expressed regret at ...rakimmen's action in causing ...haos and endorsed the idea ... vote among miners—a step ... national executive yesterday ...ed to take.

...litical sources said he ap...d to be carving out a posi... for his Labor party in case ...Heath called an early gen...election.

...was apparent, the sources ...l, that Mr. Wilson did not ... public opinion to link the ... party with the militant ...s.

... Labor party chief urged ...us to "get off your coats ... work." He also presented ...-point program calling for ... subsidies and a national ...h tax.

...an appearance tonight on ...sion, Mr. Wilson urged a ...y of conciliation rather than ...ontation between govern... and workers. "For if con...ation..., continues, the situa... can only get worse," he ...ed.

...e National Union of Mine...ers and the Associated So... of Locomotive Engineers ... Firemen gave no indication ... that they were prepared ...ll off their job actions and ...le Mr. Heath to lift his ...rity measures.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber is due to present an emergency budget to Parliament Monday, which will probably include increased taxes and credit controls.

Industrial troubles at home and energy shortages stemming from the Middle East war have combined to produce one of Britain's gravest economic crises since World War II.

A further threat to oil supplies came today as tugboat workers in Milford Haven, Wales, decided to impose restrictions which could cause delays for giant tankers using the port.

There was just one item of good

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Congress Sends Daylight Saving Bill to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Congress today passed and sent to President Nixon emergency legislation he had sought to put the nation on year-round Daylight Saving Time for the first time since World War II.

If Mr. Nixon signs the bill before Sunday, most of the nation's clocks would be set ahead one hour starting at 2 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 6, for a two-year period.

The measure, which had been approved Monday by Senate-House conferees, was whisked through both houses today by voice votes.

From Energy Bill

House Refuses to Remove Bar on School-Busing Fuel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The House today refused to remove an anti-busing provision in the emergency energy bill.

Without debate, it voted by 202 to 185 to reject a revision offered by Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D., Texas, that would have nullified the anti-busing amendment which the House had accepted yesterday.

Rep. Eckhardt sought to require that nothing in the anti-busing provision would bar allocation of fuel to transport students in school districts that are lawfully busing children now

The amendment was passed yesterday, 221-192. It was offered by Rep. John D. Dingell, D., Mich., who said that the busing prohibition could save more than 78 million gallons of gasoline a year. Opponents criticized the measure as racially motivated.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana today said he doubted that the anti-busing amendment can be passed in the Senate. He also said that the controversy may delay congressional adjournment, scheduled for late next week.

"If need be," he said, "we'll *sta beyond that time to get* the energy bill because it is so important."

Sen. Mansfield noted that Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., who will head the Senate conferees on the energy bill, opposed the busing amendment when it was rejected by the Senate.

In a major amendment to the energy bill, the House voted to give Congress power to strike down any rationing program ordered by the administration. Either house of Congress would have 15 days in which to veto rationing plans by a simple majority. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. John H. Heinz 3d, R., Pa., carried by voice vote.

The House also rejected a move to suspend automobile emission-control-device requirements for much of the nation because of the energy crisis.

By 210 to 189, it defeated an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

No Tears Shed As 'Euro-Loaf' Falls Flat

STRASBOURG, Dec. 14 (AP).—The European Parliament, the assembly of the nine-nation European Economic Community, ended its 1974 business today by saluting a statement from the European Commission saying that plans to standardize bread throughout the community had been abandoned.

To cheers, Commissioner Finn-Olav Gundelach acknowledged that the Commission had backed down after protests from Europeans who want to keep their own national breads. There will be no "Euro-loaf."

10% Reduction Urged

Russia Presses Its Proposal On Cuts in Big-5 Arms Outlay

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today repeated the proposal made by the Soviet Union last September at the UN that the five major powers of the Security Council should cut their military budgets by 10 percent.

His remarks, which were widely circulated in the Soviet press, appeared timed to coincide with today's endorsement by the Supreme Soviet of the 1974 budget that ostensibly cuts Soviet military spending next year from 17.9 billion to 17.6 billion rubles —a reduction of over $400 million.

The Supreme Soviet concluded its biannual session by formally approving both the new budget and the 1974 economic plan, which had been prepared by the Central Committee of the Communist party in a closed plenum earlier this week.

In his comments, Mr. Gromyko made a particular effort to goad China. He pointed out that at a recent vote in the General Assembly, 83 nations had backed the Soviet military cuts proposal and only two, China and Albania, had voted against it.

Faults Attitudes

Their opposition, Mr. Gromyko contended, showed "how far the attitudes of the governments of those countries are from the frame of mind prevailing in the present-day world."

Mr. Gromyko, a member of the Politburo, spoke in response to two general questions posed by the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, which provided the initial forum. The interview appeared in other Soviet newspapers and was carried by the official news agency, Tass, indicating the importance attached to his remarks.

The foreign minister reiterated the Soviet contention that the savings in military budgets "would be freed for peaceful, constructive purposes," particularly aid to developing countries. Such reductions, he said, would also make "a telling contribution to the cause of arms limitation."

The Soviet proposal has encountered skepticism among Western observers here, who do not see any effective way of policing such an agreement. Military research and development, as well as some military production, is tucked elsewhere in the overall Soviet budget. This is particularly true of the Soviet nuclear weapons program.

However, today's remarks by Mr. Gromyko suggested that the Soviet Union was prepared to keep advancing a grand design that has previously been dismissed by some Western countries as a propaganda play and by China as an outright fraud. Developing countries which would benefit from the financial fallout have generally expressed support.

Mr. Gromyko admitted, however, that it was "difficult to say" how the Soviet proposal would fare and did not offer any specific suggestions for its implementation. He hinged its success on a willingness by the major powers "to unreservedly and conscientiously comply."

In a veiled reference that appeared directed mostly against China, Mr. Gromyko contended that any power that ignored "the manifestly expressed will of the people" on the proposal "would assume a grave responsibility."

It's Jerry With a J

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—At a breakfast meeting with reporters, Vice-President Gerald R. Ford was asked the searching question, "Do you prefer to have your nickname spelled with a G or a J?" Unhesitatingly, Mr. Ford replied: "I have a very strong position on that. I prefer J. Jerry."

UN Plans Role

Nixon Names Bunker Envoy To Geneva Middle East Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (IHT).—President Nixon has selected veteran Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker as chief U.S. negotiator in the Middle East talks opening next week in Geneva, the White House announced today.

Mr. Bunker, recently named ambassador at large after serving as ambassador to South Vietnam during the latter stages of the Vietnam war, will head a small U.S. delegation at the Israeli-Arab sessions.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, asked whether the 79-year-old diplomat would be an observer or participant in the talks, responded, "To the extent that any participation is required and useful, he will participate."

Mr. Bunker will report to the President through Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who plans to be on hand for the opening of the talks, intended to seek a permanent solution to Middle East tensions.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Kissinger had reported by cable to Mr. Nixon on his continuing talks with Middle East leaders. But the press aide would not divulge the contents of the cables.

Soviet Weapons

Meanwhile a special subcommittee of the House of Representatives credited sheer numbers of Soviet weapons—not any breakthrough in Soviet weaponry —with Arab victories during the October Middle East war.

It said Israeli tanks were outnumbered 12 to 1 on the Syrian front—2,100 Syrian tanks to Israel's 180. Chairman Samuel E. Stratton, D., N.Y., said the Egyptians were able to fire up to 41 Soviet-supplied anti-tank missiles to knock out one Israeli tank.

"What the Soviets gave the Arabs was no sophistication, but proliferation," the Special House Armed Services Subcommittee said in a report released yesterday.

"*It was the vast number of* weapons provided the Arabs," the report said, "rather than any exceptional mechanical capability, that took a toll."

Visited Israel, Egypt

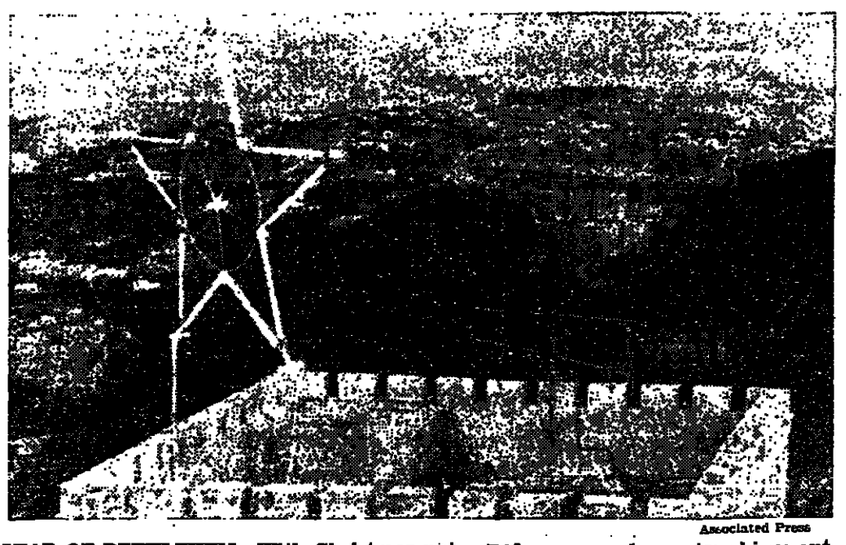
The 20-man subcommittee visited both Israel and Egypt last month.

Prospects for a permanent Middle East peace settlement were rated high by the subcommittee because "neither side won an overwhelming victory in this war, and neither side suffered a crushing defeat."

The subcommittee said the Egyptians were as proud of their initial attack across the Suez Canal as Germany was of getting around the Maginot Line in World War II.

"*It would appear to be impos*sible," the report said, "for the Arab leaders to go to a peace

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—With Christmas not very far away, a large star shines out brightly over Bethlehem, a neon star. This modern touch sits atop the fortress-like Crusader tower of the Greek Monastery Nativity Church.

Senate Told Errors Led to Shortages

U.S. Unit's Pre-Embargo Oil Policy Faulted

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—U.S. oil-policy planners ignored warnings on the need to raise the level of imports and were substantially to blame for the shortages of fuel oil last winter and gasoline last summer, a Senate investigator said yesterday.

The investigator blamed the bureaucracy of a White House agency, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, for errors in judgment. Its mission, its former chief told the investigator for the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, was to protect "national security" by regulating imports of inexpensive oil from the Middle East in order to stimulate domestic production.

But the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., charged that the lid on imports actually "impaired" national security, as demonstrated by a dependence on Arab oil that increased year by year.

Sen. Jackson also said that the government has yet to learn the episode's crucial lesson: that it cannot make sound decisions on oil with "totally inadequate" data obtained from major oil companies.

Quota System

The centerpiece of this case study is the defunct system of mandatory oil-import quotas, a huge intervention in the market mechanism imposed in the name of national security by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959. Restricting imports would stimulate domestic exploration and development, Mr. Eisenhower said in an executive order.

By the end of the 1960s, the system was costing the public at least $5 billion a year—5 cents on each gallon of gasoline, 4 cents on each gallon of fuel oil. And major oil companies had spent more on exploration and development abroad than at home.

The reason they did so, Sen. Jackson said, was that it was "far more profitable."

He and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn.—backed "wholeheartedly" by Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla.—emphasized that U.S. taxpayers gave the major oil companies a multibillion-dollar cornucopia of tax breaks that they used to increase production in the Middle East rather than in the United States.

The investigator, assistant subcommittee counsel LaVern J. Duffy, testified that the OEP provided "a classic case of a bureaucracy setting a course of action not in response to the nation's needs, but to secure its own comfort."

The OEP's director was retired Army Gen. George A. Lincoln, 66, who resigned in January. In his defense, a top aide told the prober that Mr. Lincoln's "action functions" rested on the mandate of "a White House press release," with the power retained by other agencies.

Mr. Duffy's investigation centered on how the OEP dealt with the challenge of meeting the demand for crude oil at a time when plentiful imports could be had and when there was no Arab embargo, so that domestic supplies could be conserved and stockpiles built by importing.

The OEP "was not up to the challenge," Mr. Duffy concluded in a 42-page analysis. His report was based on a study of more than 250 documents from the files of federal oil offices and on interviews given by five OEP officials and an Interior Department economist.

Some Reasons

Mr. Duffy acknowledged that some of the reasons why the OEP authorized insufficient imports in 1971, 1972 and early 1973 may never be known. But, he said, the reasons established by his investigation included:

● The officials dictating import policies often were "new to oil affairs and had very little experience in managing national oil needs."

These officials included Mr. Lincoln, the head of the Department of Social Sciences at West Point in the late 1960s, and several top aides. Mr. Lincoln reported to White House aide Peter N. Flanigan.

● The few officials who knew something about oil matters often did not get a hearing or found their advice unheeded, while Mr. Lincoln relied for guidance upon executives of major oil companies that stood to benefit from tight restrictions on imports.

● "Overworked" oil planners were, by their own admission, "intimidated by the prospect of having to devise a system whereby large quantities of foreign crude oil would be evenly distributed among the nation's refineries."

3 Opportunities

Mr. Duffy testified that the OEP had three opportunities to raise the level of oil imports and thereby avoid the fuel oil shortages of the winter of 1972-73 and the gasoline shortages of 1973.

Each time—in November, 1971, and in May and September, 1972—the OEP "gambled that there would be no shortages," Mr. Duffy said. "They gambled and lost."

The winners were the major oil companies, said Sen. Jackson. With demand high and supplies low, "profits go up. That's the answer."

Mr. Lincoln and his aides in OEP were guided, Mr. Duffy said, by an "obsolete and unrealistic" pre-1970 view: that the nation produced generally sufficient quantities of crude oil. Domestic capacity began to decline in 1970, as was publicly reported at the time, and by 1972 there was not enough domestic crude oil.



The New York Times.

Inventor Eric C. Cottell demonstrating his oil-and-water-burning reactor.

Water-Oil Mixer Said to Reduce Fuel Use

By Roy R. Silver

GARDEN CITY, N.Y., Dec. 14 (NYT).—An ultrasonic fuel reactor that uses a mixture of 25 percent water and 75 percent oil for use in oil burners will undergo a three-year test in the 15 buildings of Adelphi University's campus here. As of Tuesday, four reactors were operating and within three weeks four others will go into service.

The inventor of the device, Eric C. Cottell, a 50-year-old mechanical engineer, demonstrated his reactor Wednesday and said it would provide a saving of about 20 percent in the use of fuel oil and eliminate many pollutants in the combustion process.

The British-born Mr. Cottell, who spent five years in developing the reactor, holds numerous American and foreign patents in ultrasonics, hydraulics and chemistry. He made his presentation to about 50 engineers and representatives of federal, state and Nassau County energy agencies.

The reactor, which has been made to accommodate large facilities, but for which a prototype has been built for homes, "replaces up to one-fourth of the fuel oil normally used, without any loss in efficiency," Mr. Cottell said.

Mr. Cottell said he had successfully adapted a reactor for his automobile, which uses 18 percent water and the rest gasoline. The reactor, he said, increased the fuel mileage by about 30 percent and provided "a marginal increase in performance."

Mr. Cottell said that fuel economies in the use of the reactor for oil burners were believed to result "not from the burning of water, but from sharply increased efficiency in fuel oil consumption."

He explained, and demonstrated on a table before his audience, that the reactor uses ultrasonic vibrations of 30,000 cycles a second to rupture water particles inside the oil.

"An emulsion of one to five-micron water particles of oil, which has a peculiarly white color, is atomized through the nozzle into the fuel-combustion chamber," Mr. Cottell said. "Each atomized particle of oil now has minute particles of water inside it."

It appears that the very fine particles-in-oil resulting from ultrasonic disruption are chiefly responsible for almost complete combustion of oil hydrocarbons, Mr. Cottell said.

12 Million Tons in 6 Months

Iran Sells Oil to 15 Firms At Record Auction Prices

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 14.—The National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) announced today the final signing of oil contracts with 15 European, American and Japanese firms for delivery of 12 million tons of Iranian crude in the first half of 1974.

The contracts to supply some 475,000 barrels a day for six months follow Tuesday's announcement of an oil auction here involving five unnamed purchasers. At that time, record prices in the $17-a-barrel area startled the oil industry. These are nearly four times the amounts paid previously for light crude.

But today's announced prices were even higher: up to $17.34 per barrel for light crude and up to $16.04 per barrel for heavy crude.

A total of 64 foreign firms participated in the unprecedented auction, but only 15 bids were accepted. For competitive reasons, none of the firms were named.

Today's sale price is sky-high compared with current rates offered to the consortium of British, American, French and Dutch companies which pay $2.90 for heavy crude and $3.36 for light crude.

Oil experts in Tehran believe that the auction price will be the basis for the new price to be set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC. The OPEC Economic Committee is scheduled to meet in Vienna Dec. 22 to review the Iranian prices and to set prices for Middle East and Mediterranean oil producers.

Consortium members hold 20-year supply guarantees but with a special clause dictating an escalation in price in accordance with OPEC decisions.

One source indicates here today that the future oil price mainly depends on the Geneva Middle East peace conference rather than on OPEC decisions. The source added that if Israel agrees to withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and full oil supplies are consequently resumed, the price will drop sharply.

Bolivia, Ecuador Up Prices

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14 (AP).—Bolivia and Ecuador announced today that they intend to raise export prices for their crude oil.

Officials in both countries said their decisions were directly related to the announcement by Iran to raise its price for crude more than four times.

Ecuador will raise the floor, or "reference," price from $7.60 to more than $10 a barrel before year's end. Ecuador is the second largest exporter of crude oil in South America after Venezuela.

Bolivia raised its price from $7.50 to $9.20 a barrel a little less than two weeks ago. Officials now say it will be raised again, probably to more than $11 a barrel, before the end of the year.

Canada Backs U.S. Proposal

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Canada stands ready to take up U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's proposal for an international "energy action group" to plot cooperation in meeting the fuel shortage.

Speaking in the Commons yesterday, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said the government is prepared to nominate a Canadian representative to such a group, suggested by Mr. Kissinger in London Wednesday.

Dutch List Measures

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—In a note to parliament yesterday outlining measures to deal with the oil crisis, the Dutch government announced that a general wage increase of 25 guilders ($6) a month would be sanctioned as of Jan. 1, to be doubled as of April 1.

The government would also limit layoffs caused by the oil shortage and cut working hours; restrict employment of foreign workers; control prices to counter speculation and to prevent businesses from going bankrupt; accelerate the switch from oil to natural gas; cut government spending; freeze company dividends at an average of the last five fiscal years.

Sweden Rationing Power

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The government today announced it was introducing electricity rationing and set up a special board to decide on consumption levels.

Sadat Meets Kissinger on Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tion whether he expected progress on disengagement of forces before Christmas.

And when he was asked whether it was realistic to expect such progress before the Israeli elections he answered: "The Israeli election is not our problem but theirs. We are going to a peace conference; let us hope that we can go on in a spirit of peace."

Messrs. Sadat and Kissinger talked to newsmen after being closeted, without interpreters, for four hours in the villa that serves as Mr. Sadat's retreat north of Cairo.

Mr. Kissinger, speaking first, announced: "We agreed that disengagement of forces—separation of forces—should be the principal subject of the first phase of the peace conference and I will now go to other countries to discuss with them their views on how to proceed." He flew later today to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he conferred for an hour and 40 minutes with King Faisal. From there, he is to go to Damascus tomorrow for talks with Syrian leaders.

Mr. Kissinger expressed his "personal gratitude to President Sadat for the frankness, the openness and constructiveness of our discussions." He added that after communicating with President Nixon last night he had conveyed to Mr. Sadat the U.S. President's satisfaction over the results of the 2 1/2-hour talks between him and the Egyptian leader had given last night.

Mr. Sadat then said in excellent English: "I am really satisfied after the long fruitful discussions we have had."

According to informed sources, Messrs. Sadat and Kissinger agreed that Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations should issue the invitations for the peace conference.

The agreement was reached after two meetings—late last night and in midmorning today—between Mr. Kissinger and Vladimir Vinogradov, the Soviet Ambassador here. The United States and the Soviet Union have been cooperating in bringing about the Geneva Conference.

Egypt wanted the conference to be under United Nations auspices and if possible presided over by Mr. Waldheim, because Egypt felt that the basic objective of the conference should be to implement the Middle East resolutions of the Security Council.

Basic differences between the American and Egyptian approaches to the peace conference clearly emerged from private conversations of American and Egyptian officials with newsmen today.

The American view clearly is that the mere convening of a peace conference at such an early date was a historic decision and should be pleasing to Egypt.

In the U.S. view, moreover, the first meetings next week are likely to be taken up by ceremony and procedural matters, while substantive talks would likely to come after the Israeli election.

Egyptians by contrast stress that Egypt expected tangible results at least in the form of public statements by the Israeli government committing Israel to early troop withdrawals.

From Energy Bill

House Refuses to Remove Bar on School-Busing Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

amendment offered by Rep. Louis C. Wyman, R., N.H., that would have made roughly three-fourths of America's autos free from such controls.

Rep. Wyman maintained that the controls waste gasoline. He said his amendment would save more fuel than any other provision in the comprehensive energy-saving legislation. But Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D., Fla., the chairman of the Public Health and Environment subcommittee, said that the amendment would "completely abolish what progress has been made" to clean the air.

Yesterday, by a vote of 199-180, the House approved an amendment that would require automakers to meet emission standards for 1975 model cars but postpone any further clean up of exhausts until 1978.

In other U.S. developments in the energy crisis:

● President Nixon's chief economic adviser said today that a four-day work week "is worth considering" to combat the fuel shortage.

The Council of Economic Advisers chairman, Herbert Stein, made the comment at a Senate Investigations committee hearing on the energy crisis. Mr. Stein said that a three-day work week such as was ordered yesterday in England "can't happen here."

But he said that a four-day work week at 10 hours a day would simply redistribute the normal 40-hour average week and save fuel. The auto industry has estimated that 40 percent of gasoline consumption was accounted for by commuters driving to work.

● One of President Nixon's top energy planners, John Sawhill, told the Senate panel that in addition to gas rationing, the administration was considering shutting gas stations for an extra day in addition to the Sunday ban being voluntarily observed, pending congressional approval.

Another step to meet the shortage could be to forbid driving one day a week, he said.

Sen. Jackson, the committee's chairman, argued with Mr. Sawhill over Wednesday's announcement by the energy office that gas production would have to be cut by 25 percent—later embarrassingly changed to 5 percent due to what has been described as an error in paperwork.

Sen. Jackson said he had information that the 25 percent figure "wasn't an accidental projection."

Mr. Sawhill admitted there were discussions of 25 percent cuts, but he denied the administration lowered the figure to 5 percent because of pressure from industry or Wall Street.

● The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the number of jobless persons in November increased by 200,000, bringing total unemployment to 4.3 million.

The number could exceed 5.3 million in early 1974, government officials say. Total employment in November was 85.7 million.

● Isolated incidents of violence continued today against truckers refusing to take part in a two-day protest shutdown against higher fuel prices and lower speed limits. The Department of Transportation reported, meanwhile, that effects of the work stoppage appeared minimal.

● In Santa Ana, Calif., the 1974 Powder Puff Derby, a cross-country air race for women, has been canceled because of the fuel shortage, at the request of the Federal Aviation Administration. The race was scheduled to start at Fullerton, Calif., June 29.

● The Senate voted a maximum speed limit of 55 miles an hour. The bill must go to conference with the House.

Computer Aid Offered by U.S. To Get Millions Into Car Pools

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A federal computer program, based on census information, has been developed to get people into car pools.

"We think this is the fastest, cheapest and most efficient car-pool system now available," Under Secretary of Commerce John K. Tabor said in introducing the program at a news conference Tuesday.

The Bureau of Census analyzed its 1970 figures for 125 metropolitan areas of 250,000 people or more and found that 31 million of 47.2 million workers drove to work alone.

"Two people in one car would be a success as far as we're concerned," said Census Director Vincent Barabba.

Under the program, expected to be in full operation in two months, any company, group or government unit would record the names, working hours, place of work and addresses of those who wanted to be in a car pool.

A census tape for the area would be purchased for $70 from the Census Bureau. The tape would not contain confidential census data, only names and addresses. The tape, fed into a local computer, would group the potential car poolers. Each driver or rider would be given a list of people to contact in his neighborhood.

"We're attempting to bring the automobile into the mass transit system," Mr. Barabba said.

Pope Meets Bourghiba On Middle East Topics

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI met Tunisian President Habib Bourghiba today for talks centered on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the future of Jerusalem.

Mr. Bourghiba arrived in Rome yesterday on a stop on his way home from his visit in Paris. There were reports that Mr. Bourghiba would sound out the Pontiff on the possibility of inviting a Vatican representative or observer to the Middle East conference due to start in Geneva on Tuesday.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	3	38	Rain
ANKARA	5	41	Fair
ATHENS	12	54	Showers
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Overcast
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Sunny
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain
FLORENCE	4	39	Sunny
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Sunny
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Rain
MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
MONTREAL	0	32	Drizzle
MOSCOW	—4	25	Snow
MUNICH	2	36	Snow
NEW YORK	7	45	Sunny
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	36	Cloudy
ROME	16	60	Sunny
SOFIA	3	37	Rain
STOCKHOLM	—	—	Unavailable
TEHRAN	5	41	Fair
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
VENICE	2	36	Fair
VIENNA	—1	30	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Snow
WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

Still time to send Christmas flowers home
Check with any florist displaying this emblem

Uruguay Gets Council

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—President Juan Maria Bordaberry today formally established a 25-member Council of State to take the place of parliament, dissolved when he seized absolute power in a military-backed coup last June.

Police Accuse Argentine of A Kidnap Hoax

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 14 (AP).—An Argentine manager of a Pepsi-Cola bottling plant who turned up after his company paid a large ransom apparently kidnapped himself, the police said yesterday.

They said they were holding Nelson Laurino Penna, along with four Uruguayans who might be Tupamaro guerrillas, but no formal charges were announced immediately.

According to the police, Mr. Penna disappeared and his company, a Buenos Aires bottler of Pepsi, was asked for $1 million in Argentine pesos. A large sum was paid, and Mr. Penna reappeared, saying he had been freed.

After intensive questioning, the police said, they detected a number of contradictory statements. Eventually, questioning of the five revealed it was a plot to share the ransom.

Hungary Relieves Foreign Minister

BUDAPEST, Dec. 14 (AP).—Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter, 62, a former Calvinist bishop, today was replaced by his deputy, Frigyes Puja, 52, by a decree of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

The official communiqué of the Hungarian News Agency, MTI, said Mr. Peter was "relieved of his function with recognition of his merits and owing to other important public commitments." However, informed sources said Mr. Peter has been in poor health for some years, allegedly suffering from a heart condition.

Petition CAB to Halt Flights to 25 Cities

7 U.S. Airlines Ask to Cancel Many Services

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Seven of the nation's airlines have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to let them drop all of their air services to 25 cities because of the fuel shortage.

Four other carriers have asked for permission to discontinue some of their routes to certain cities, although they said they wished to continue other flights into the affected communities.

The applications to the CAB were made at a time of increasing layoffs of airline personnel because of the fuel shortage. The Air Transport Association, a trade organization, estimated that about 25,000 airline employees, including pilots, will lose jobs.

Yesterday, two more airlines announced staff reductions.

Eastern, which already has said 360 pilots will be furloughed at the end of January, said 440 more will be laid off, most in the first quarter. The airline also said that 2,460 employees in other classifications would be let go.

Pan American said 1,000 of its 5,000 cabin attendants would be furloughed as of Jan. 10. Pan Am already has dropped 160 pilots and says further employee cuts will be announced shortly.

There also has been a call by some pilots angry over the fuel cutbacks for a shutdown of air transport during the Christmas rush. But no cohesive action by pilots has yet materialized.

The route reductions—if approved by the CAB—could mean the end of regularly scheduled air service to some of the communities, although most of the cities on the list are served by more than one airline.

Minimum Service

Application by an airline does not mean that the cities automatically will lose their service. The CAB, although it does not have authority to oversee airline scheduling, can require an airline to provide a minimum amount of service to communities on its route.

The CAB also can require airlines to find local service carriers —or commuter airlines—that are willing to serve the communities vacated by the larger carrier.

Requests for the suspension of service to communities began flowing into the CAB after chairman Robert Timm told a Houston audience that some cities undoubtedly would lose all of their scheduled air service because of the fuel shortage.

"It is now probable that the only way carriers will be able to meet requirements imposed upon them will be to suspend service in some markets," Mr. Timm said.

The greatest number of suspension requests—11—came from Allegheny Airlines but Eastern asked that it be allowed to discontinue service to six communities.

Meanwhile, British Airways announced it would virtually run out of jet fuel in London during the last week of December and has therefore canceled nearly all flights during this period from U.S. cities except New York. Pan Am faces a similar situation, a spokesman said.

British Airways also said it would cancel 200 of its 440 scheduled flights up to Dec. 31. The cuts involved flights to Australia, the Far East, India, the Middle East, Africa, North America and the Caribbean.

To Dramatize Urgency?

International airlines depend on fuel at all stops and are therefore affected by the supply available in each country they serve. An international airline source suggested that one reason Pan Am and British Airways will make massive cancellation announcements is to dramatize the urgency of the situation to their governments, who they feel have not done anything to guarantee them any supplies.

"The guy holding the key to the international situation is [Transportation Secretary Claude] Brinegar as much as anyone," another airline source said. On Tuesday Mr. Brinegar told a Senate committee that the government is thinking of allocating some gasoline supplemented by naphtha as fuel to international airlines. However, no action has so far been announced.

Copenhagen EEC Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

known, but it is expected to be a searching inquiry about how the Common Market countries intend to respond to the pressure of Arab oil restrictions and the possible effect, if any, on the policies that EEC nations are pursuing in the Middle East.

Insofar as there was time for the EEC heads of government to discuss more parochial matters today, there was some talk today of the Common Market's regional policy, which is scheduled to be launched at the beginning of next year. There was also a debate about the EEC's proposed economic and monetary union. The second stage in that program is also scheduled to start on Jan. 1.

The government heads spoke of "crisis management" and whether it is possible for the EEC governments to consult beforehand about major world problems such as the Middle East crisis, so that they will not be surprised when any development calls for a speedy collective response.

The government heads are keenly aware that they were caught unprepared politically and economically by the recent Middle East war and its consequences and are determined that such an incident shall not be repeated. They have in mind the sort of emergency procedure which is operative in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which is feasible only if there is continuing and much closer consultation among the EEC member states than there has been.

East-West Talks On Security in Europe Recessed

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP).—The 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation today adjourned for one month on a somewhat pessimistic note marked by French criticism that the East-West détente talks have turned into a "dialogue of the deaf."

Though they do not necessarily share the judgment of French chief delegate Jacques Andriani, other Western participants concur that the three months of talking in Geneva have not boosted hopes for spectacular agreements.

Discussions have ranged from military movements to migrant workers, from trade to tourism and from pollution to pornography. The actual bargaining is to come only next year.

But the Communist nations have already made it plain they are not likely to yield substantially on an issue which the West is pushing—improved East-West exchange of information and a general easing of human contacts.

According to Western sources, talks in other spheres, including security and industrial cooperation, appear on more solid ground. The sources also report a possible agreement on formulating 10 basic principles of conduct governing interstate relations.

Nixon Names Bunker Envoy To Geneva Middle East Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

conference without the feeling that their forces had redeemed themselves on the battlefield."

Other Mideast developments:

● In New York today the United Nations Security Council scheduled a meeting behind closed doors tomorrow to consider a resolution placing the Middle East peace conference in Geneva "under the auspices of the UN."

The draft, worked out in intensive private consultations among council members, would have Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim preside over the conference "if the parties so desire."

Mr. Waldheim was expected to preside over the opening phase, with the United States and Soviet Union posibly serving as co-chairmen later.

UN authorities will probably provide the conference room, interpreters and press facilities. They would also be responsible for security in the United Nations Palace and its extensive grounds, sloping toward Lake Geneva.

● In Damascus a Syrian military spokesman said Syrian and Israeli troops clashed for the fifth straight day on the Golan Heights today. The spokesman said two Israeli engineering units were destroyed but there were no Syrian losses.

● In Jerusalem Israel reported several breaches of the Middle East cease-fire today on both the Syrian and Egyptian fronts but said there were no Israeli casualties.

A military spokesman said Syrian forces on three occasions opened mortar fire at Israeli troops in the Golan Heights.

In the south, Egyptian troops made several attempts to advance into territory not under their control but retreated under fire, the Israeli spokesman said.

Earlier today Israel had reported its second battle death in two days.

● The Israeli cabinet held a five-hour special session today to formulate its stand for the Geneva talks.

Primier Golda Meir met for 90 minutes beforehand with U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating. Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simha Dinitz, was present.

Mrs. Meir set another cabinet session for Sunday, the day Mr. Kissinger is due to arrive in Jerusalem.

Europe 'Identity Paper' Admits Need of U.S. Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

ropean identity to be respected. In bilateral contacts with other nations, the paper says, the Common Market countries increasingly will act on the basis of positions previously agreed upon among themselves rather than on their own initiatives.

Mr. Andersen hailed the document as "a step forward which would have been an impossible development between European nations 10 or 12 years ago."

Despite this, the paper undoubtedly represents the lowest common denominator of political agreement between EEC members. The section of the paper which deals with the "common heritage of the Nine" said in referring to past disunity that it resulted from European nations "selfishly defending misjudged interests."

It continues: "The Nine wish to insure that the cherished values of their legal, political and moral order are respected, and to preserve the rich variety of national cultures."

The paper says that the principles of democratic government, to which all EEC countries subscribe, are fundamental elements of the European identity, and that the EEC nations now have the political will to succeed in the construction of a united Europe.

World Relations

The rest of the document, which is to be updated from time to time, ranges over Europe's world relations. It promises, for example, that the EEC members "intend to intensify their relations with the Chinese government" and to promote exchanges between European and Chinese leaders.

The EEC also promised to strengthen ties with Latin American nations and the underdeveloped nations.

In presenting the paper, Andersen said that only a few details need to be cleared up before the European community will be ready to publish a declaration on the Atlantic relationship which it has been preparing since the spring. "The process can be completed any day we want," he said. All the major problems involved in the declaration had been eradicated, Andersen said, adding that differences between friends are always problematic."

While the foreign ministers met, the EEC summit was meeting here.

To Head Export-Import Bank

Nomination of Ex-SEC Chief s in Trouble Over ITT Case

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT). William J. Casey's nomination be president of the Export-port Bank ran into trouble erday in the Senate Banking mittee because of allega-ns that he tried to conceal in-mation last year about the re-onship between the Nixon ad-istration and the Internation-al Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

The committee agreed unanimously yesterday morning to delay action on the nomination indefinitely and staff members said then that the decision effectively killed the nomination.

By nightfall, however, the situation had changed, and aides said that the nomination could best be characterized as "in flux." These staff members said that White House officials, who hold Mr. Casey in high regard, were in the process of deciding whether to fight for the nomination.

If the administration makes a full-scale effort to win confirmation for Mr. Casey, the aides said, the nomination could probably be pushed through the committee and the full Senate.

An Expectation

A White House spokesman said last night that he expected the nomination to be approved by the Banking Committee. Mr. Casey is now under secretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Casey's problems stem from the period when he was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a position he held until last January.

In October, 1972, the House Commerce subcommittee on ... vestigations was inquiring into the ITT affair and asked for documents from the SEC. To prevent the subcommittee from gaining access to the documents in the month before the presidential election, Mr. Casey ordered 34 boxes of files, plus a manila folder containing 13 "politically sensitive" documents, to be transferred to the Justice Department, where they would be immune from subpoena.

The documents dealt with an anti-trust case lodged by the government against ITT. Settlement of the case brought allegations that ITT had received favorable treatment in return for the pledge of up to $400,000 to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Under Oath

Mr. Casey repeatedly told the House subcommittee under oath that the files and documents had been requested by the Justice Department.

But Ralph E. Erickson, who was deputy attorney general at the time, insisted, also under oath, that the Justice Department had not asked for the material and that, in fact, he had told Mr. Casey that the department had *no need for it.*

The subcommittee sent transcripts of its hearings to the special Watergate prosecution force to examine whether Mr. Casey had committed perjury.

The senators on the Banking Committee apparently did not know until Wednesday morning that the Casey matter had been sent to the special prosecutor and was "under active and serious investigation," according to a banking panel official.

Warren Calls Watergate a Great Tragedy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 ...—Retired Chief Justice ... Warren yesterday decried ... Watergate scandal as "con-...t debasing our institutions" ... "this great tragedy of our ... cancerous to the body ...

"It must be obvious to all by ... time that secrecy in high ...ces spawned this great trag-...y... and that continued ...ecrecy has prolonged the judi-...al inquiry into admittedly il-...gal conduct to a point which ...odes the rule of law," Mr. ...arren said at a National ...ess Club luncheon.

"The investigative reporting ... the past year is entitled to ...gh praise and to the grati-...de of every American," he ...id.

"Without it... fraud, brib-...y, perjury, conflict of inter-..., obstruction of justice and ... forth would probably have ...ssed without official action."

Chicago Police ...t Up to 6 Years' ...il for Extortion

...HICAGO, Dec. 14 (Reuters).— ...teen Chicago policemen today ...ived prison sentences ranging ... 18 months to 6 years for ex-...g money from bar owners ...ne of the biggest scandals ... exposed in the city's police ...

...pt. Clarence Braasch, who a ... ago became the highest-...ng Chicago policeman ever ...e charged, was sentenced to ...years' imprisonment for con-...cy to extort and one year ...perjury, the sentences to be ...d consecutively.

...e policemen were members ..., "$100-a-month club"—the ...unt bar owners were alleged ...ave paid the police to avoid ...ble.

...id a series of allegations of ...e corruption and brutality, ...Chicago policemen have been ...ted in the last year and 35 ...icted.

...S. District Court Judge Wil-... Bauer, in passing today's ...nces, sadly told the packed ...room, "I am dealing with ...I thought were my brothers." ...he sentences were suspended ...Jan. 14, allowing the defen-... to have Christmas with ... families.

...utional Archives of France ...ek Public Figures' Papers

By S. T. Kantin

...RIS, Dec. 14 (IHT).—The ...h National Archives have ...hed an appeal to all politi-... and "persons having played ...ermining role in the public ...f the nation" to donate their ...e papers to the archives.

...e appeal was made in col-...ation with the Political ...ce Foundation in an effort ...cilitate the study of con-...rary history. *The current* ...men's papers would join the ...ves' vast hoard of private ...ments of former reigning and ...ntial families of France.

...e archives offer no financial ...ensation, either directly or ...gh tax deductions, for such ...

...ertheless, they have recently ...ed the private papers of ...r President Vincent Auriol ...ormer Premiers Léon Blum, ...rd Daladier and Paul Rey-... They also received, through ... collaboration with the Po-... Science Foundation, the ...es of the now-defunct MRP ...l Catholic) political party.

...anne d'Huart, curator of ...e papers at the National ...ves, said she has written to ...r Premiers Georges Bidault ...ierre Mendès-France, asking ... to contribute.

...hough Mr. Bidault doesn't ...unicate very much these ..., Mrs. d'Huart said. "Mr. ...s-France replied that he ...stands the importance of ...g his papers at the archives ...hat he plans to discuss it ...us.

Public Figures Respond

...e have been writing in-...ally to a great number of ...os who have played a public ...in recent years, and, all in ...he response has been en-...ging."

...aw dating from the middle ...e 18th century provides that ...fficial papers of any mem-...f the government belong to ...public, Mrs. d'Huart said. ...ver, she added, "the prac-...has been something else. ...ministers, when leaving office, just take all their papers with them."

France has no law allowing for the deduction of any purported commercial value of private papers from the taxes of the donor, Mrs. d'Huart said in response to a question.

The only financial advantages permitted by law for donors of private documents of historical value, she continued, are connected with inheritance. Papers donated to the archives are exempt from inheritance tax, and heirs may help pay off their other inheritance taxes by donating bequeathed private papers to the archives.

The commercial evaluation of private papers of historical interest would require the opinion of an expert appraiser. But no appraiser has been named for the job, since no one so far has asked for this type of tax write-off, Mrs. d'Huart said.

The curator, whose offices are in the recently renovated Hotel de Rohan-Soubise, a huge 18th-century palace in the Marais section of Paris, said that most of her acquisitions are donations, even from the highest-placed persons.

De Gaulle's Gift

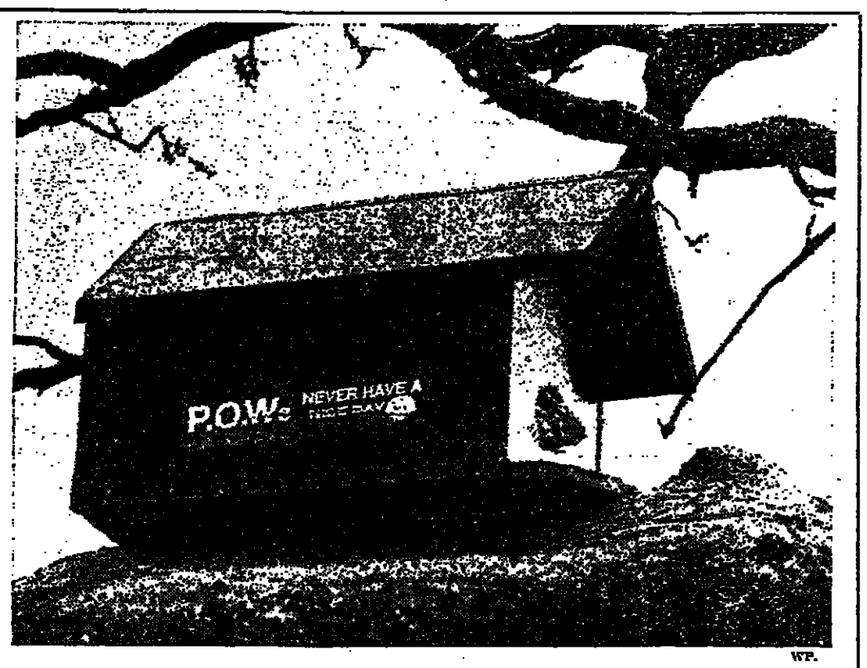
"Gen. de Gaulle presented all the papers pertaining to his World War II role in London to the archives by simple donation," Mrs. d'Huart said. Gen. de Gaulle wrote three best-selling books relating experiences connected with those papers.

In that case, as in the case of donated papers, the archives undertake to make the papers available only according to the specific instructions of the depositor.

One example of such limitations is that of the papers of lawyer Maurice Garçon, a member of the French Academy who was defense attorney in a number of famous trials. His papers were donated in 1969, two years after his death, with the proviso that they should not be made available to the public for 50 years.

Manila Blast Kills 2

MANILA, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Two oil storage tanks of the Manila Electric Co. exploded 12 hours apart today, killing two persons and injuring 11 firemen.



WP.

A NUTCRACKER'S SUITE—This little squirrel poking his head out of a birdhouse in Washington's Lafayette Square could be called a squatter, but certainly not a prisoner. He apparently moved in during a cold spell to have a handy place to store his rations for the cold, long winter.

Whooping Cranes Menaced By USAF Base, Report Says

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger has been told by the Interior Department that B-52 bombers and smaller attack jets are endangering the survival of whooping cranes in the United States.

The damage is being done, the department says, at an Air Force bombing range along a portion of the barrier island of Matagorda off Texas. The island and a nearby wildlife refuge are the winter home for virtually all of the remaining 50 or so whooping cranes left outside captivity.

An Interior Department report, based on an investigation of the situation at Matagorda, was sent to Mr. Schlesinger, telling him that whatever actual value the island has as a bombing range, "it is widely and quasi-officially held . . . that Matagorda is first and foremost an officers' country club."

The Air Force sharply disputes this characterization of its bombing range and also challenges many of the statements made in the study produced by Andrew Sampson, a special assistant to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.

Schlesinger to Reply

Mr. Morton sent a letter with the report to Mr. Schlesinger last month, asking the Pentagon to at least restrict the use of Matagorda if an alternative cannot be found. The Air Force says a reply from the secretary of defense is being prepared.

The report claims that "a primary use" of the island is as a well-equipped recreation, hunting and fishing area for officers. Among the facilities maintained by some 125 personnel of the 4004th Air Base Squadron on Matagorda, the report states, are a distinguished-visitors' quarters with de luxe rooms, a motor pool of approximately 50 vehicles for use on hunting and fishing expeditions, 1,245 quail shelters and 38 turkey roosts, a storage facility for hunting and fishing equipment and another facility for cleaning and freezing waterfowl, fish or deer.

Airmen are reportedly available to serve as guides or aides.

The Interior report claims that the hunting activities are not well regulated, raising the prospect that some of the whooping cranes could be killed.

The Air Force says that all 211 people assigned to the range (52 reside on the island) are communicators who work for the radar-scoring system used in bombing practice. It says the facilities are far from plush and that the hunting and fishing activities were set up because there is not much else to do there.

Budget of U.S. In '75 May Top $300 Billion

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—President Nixon's budget director said that next year's federal budget may go over $300 billion but would not be heavily out of *balance, even at that figure,* unless there was a recession that knocked the bottom out of tax collections.

Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, also said in an interview Wednesday that Mr. Nixon had instructed him not to worry about the "optical" question of surpassing $300 billion.

In other words, Mr. Ash explained, Mr. Nixon has told him: "Don't worry about what it looks like, worry about what it is."

Decisions Pressing

Mr. Ash added that the President's attitude appeared to be that decisions on the spending programs for next year should be made without considering whether *the total figure* was just under or just over $300 billion.

The budget under discussion will cover the fiscal year 1975, which starts July 1, 1974. It will be sent to Congress in late January or early February, and the final decisions on the programs it will contain will have to be made in the next three weeks.

Spending in the current fiscal year is now expected to total about $273 billion, with a deficit of about $3 billion.

For 1975, spending is expected to be $2 billion or so on either side of $300 billion, and tax receipts are expected to be "in the $292-billion-plus range," according to Mr. Ash.

That estimate of receipts is based on the forecast of administration economists that the economy will experience a marked slowdown next year but not a recession.

If the official forecast turned out to be wrong, and there were a recession, the budget picture would change dramatically.

Filibuster in Senate Supports Imports of Rhodesian Chrome

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Senate narrowly blocked an effort yesterday to halt U.S. chrome imports from Rhodesia. It was the second time in three days that Senate conservatives had defeated a motion to close debate on the issue.

The cloture motion concerned a bill submitted by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn. His bill would enforce complete U.S. compliance with a UN embargo imposed in 1966 as a sanction against Rhodesia's apartheid-like policies.

An exemption to permit chrome imports was adopted in 1971 by Congress, acting at the urging of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Independent of Virginia. Sen. Humphrey's bill would repeal the Byrd amendment. Senate sources said that Sen. Humphrey's repealer stood a good chance of ultimately passing.

Sen. Byrd has succeeded in rallying enough conservatives to filibuster against the Humphrey bill and then to prevent the ending of the debate.

Cloture Closer

On Tuesday, the vote on the cloture motion was 59-35, or four short of the required two-thirds majority. Yesterday, it was 62-33, or two votes short.

Conspicuously absent as the roll was called was Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., who had backed the Humphrey measure when it was submitted last May.

In earlier rounds, Sen. Byrd and his supporters had argued that Rhodesian chrome was essential to the United States because the only other source for high-grade chrome was the Soviet Union.

But yesterday, he and other senators, participating in what Senate aides described as "a small filibuster," used a different argument.

They asserted that to comply with the UN embargo would be to place a higher value on the UN Charter and UN Security Council resolutions than on the U.S. Constitution.

Sen. Humphrey is expected to try another cloture motion next week.

12 Percent of Total

Rhodesia produces about 400,000 tons of chrome a year, according to U.S. estimates. In 1972, about one-quarter of this was exported to the United States, or 12 percent of the total U.S. chrome imports. At the same time, the United States imported 21,500 tons of ferrochrome from Rhodesia, or 14 percent of the *total. The United States imports* much more chrome from the Soviet Union.

Oil Cutoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (IHT).—The Senate voted to cut off military petroleum shipments to South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The 60-33 vote yesterday would deny the Pentagon any money in a $73.3-billion defense appropriation bill for oil exports to any Southeast Asian government.

The Senate also accepted a $476-million slash in President Nixon's $1.1-billion budget for military aid in Indochina.

The cuts are subject to change in a House-Senate conference.

The $73.3 billion in the bill makes it the largest of all federal appropriations measures. But Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Sen. Milton Young, R., N.D., said that as a percentage of the total U.S. budget, the defense measure is the lowest since the Korean war.

Aluminum Penny

Today, the Senate voted to allow the Treasury to begin making pennies out of aluminum if it wishes.

The bill, sent to the House by voice vote with only three senators on the floor, would allow the secretary of the Treasury to determine when the copper one-cent piece "is no longer practicable" and switch to aluminum.

The price of copper has risen to a point where its use for pennies could become unprofitable to the government.

Another Democrat Resigns From FCC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—H. Rex Lee has resigned from the Federal Communications Commission effective Dec. 31, his office said today.

Mr. Lee, a Democrat, was named to the commission in 1968 by President Lyndon B. Johnson. His term was not due to expire until June, 1975. Mr. Lee is the second Democrat to step down from the seven-member commission in 10 days. Nicholas Johnson resigned Dec. 5, reportedly to run for Congress in Iowa.

45 Children Die In Tunisia Floods

TUNIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Forty-five schoolchildren died yesterday when the truck carrying them was swept away by floods in the Gafsa area of Tunisia, it was announced here.

Four others are known to have died and others injured in floods across southern Tunisia in the past two days. Some 5,000 head of cattle have died in the El Hamma region and the situation is critical in other areas that have been cut off by heavy rains.

Premier Hedi Nouira has ordered military helicopters to be used to transport food and materials to flood victims, while the country's security forces have mounted rescue operations.

Telephone lines are down in many areas and the railroad between Sfax and Gafsa has been cut.

Abortion Bill Put Off By French Assembly

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The French National Assembly today decided to defer until next spring a controversial bill to liberalize the current abortion regulations.

Under the present law, abortion is allowed only if the mother's life is in danger. The government's bill would make the state pay for an abortion if the mother were raped, likely to have an abnormal child or were pregnant as a result of incest.

Cox Aide to Resume Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—James Vorenberg, Harvard law school professor who quit as a consultant to special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox when Mr. Cox was fired, is returning to aid Mr. Cox's successor, Leon Jaworski. A spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said Mr. Vorenberg was coming back at Mr. Jaworski's request.

Nixon to Propose Single Fund For Urban Transportation

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Nixon will propose creation of a single urban transportation fund that would combine over $2.2 billion from highway and mass transit programs and allocate it, without strings, to cities.

The proposal will be in next month's State of the Union message. If adopted by Congress, it would mean:

- No further impoundment of highway funds by the President; additional state suits against the government would be avoided and ways would be sought to return at least some of the $3 billion already impounded to the highway fund and the new single urban fund.
- An end to the federal refusal to pay operating or capital costs of mass transit systems. Since Washington would no longer be required to approve projects, the money could be used to subsidize low fares or build new lines or whatever the city wished.

How the single fund would be apportioned has not been decided, but officials are inclined to favor this method: 80 percent would be distributed among the nation's urban areas, largely on the basis of population; the federal government would keep 20 percent to be used to speed projects it favored and for ancillary needs.

Besides monies from the highway and urban mass transit programs—approximately $1 billion from each—about five other smaller programs would be included in the single fund. These concern research and development, and experimental and safety projects.

Trust Fund Broken

The single-fund idea is a new version of the administration's 1971 "special revenue-sharing" proposal for transportation, a plan which Congress has ignored. It seeks to take advantage of this year's breaking, in principle, of the Highway Trust Fund, which was set up in 1956 to build 42,500 miles of the interstate system. Its $80 billion in expenditures have supported the biggest public works project in the nation's history. Over 98 percent of the highways either have been completed or are under construction, but until this year, Congress refused to allow the money to be used for anything but highways. Now up to $800 million over three years can go to mass transit.

The single urban fund plan, which would tap the highway fund's income from gasoline taxes, tire taxes and the like, has been approved in principle by Mr. Nixon. It is to be a featured item in the budget for fiscal 1975.

The Domestic Council's Transport Policy Committee has been ordered to lay out details of the plan and report back to the White House next week. The committee chairman is Secretary of Transportation Claude S. Brinegar.

The first public hint of the new fund came from Mr. Brinegar two weeks ago when he said, "The time has come to take a broader look at this whole area of how to both build and run urban transit systems. We have in our department studies under way to develop what I would consider to be a broader program that would hopefully put large sums of money into urban areas' hands so that they could decide themselves whether you should go to capital [expenditures for new construction] or operating and various [other] costs."

New legislation will be required to implement the single-fund idea and a package of bills is being prepared for submission to Congress. Pressure groups, including the so-called "road gang" that has kept the highway fund restricted to highway construction, were expected to fight the plan, however, and officials put its chances of eventual success at only a little better than 50-50.

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Nixon Supporter Elected Head of House GOP Panel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Rep. Barber B. Conable, R., N.Y., who is a strong supporter of President Nixon and a close ally of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, yesterday became the first New Yorker in 35 years to be elected to the top House Republican leadership.

"It means that the Northeast will be represented in the Republican party in the House," Rep. Conable, of Rochester, said after being elected chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, which formulates and articulates House Republican policy. "I'll get some flak, because this is a party job, but the parties run the Congress."

Rep. Conable, a scholarly, articulate man, is generally regarded by his colleagues as more moderate than his opponent, Rep. Del Clawson, a California conservative. Rep. Conable won by a vote of 88-77 in a secret ballot *at a closed meeting of the* Republican Conference in the House chamber.

Rep. Conable has the distinction of having voted to support Nixon administration policy more consistently than any other House member. He has voted with the administration 84 percent of the time.

Tax Rise Barred On Nixon's Home In San Clemente

SANTA ANA, Calif., Dec. 14 (AP).—The Orange County Tax Assessment Appeals Board voted 2 to 1 Wednesday against raising the assessment of President Nixon's estate in San Clemente. The action followed several days of hearings.

Supervisor Robert Battin had instigated the action, claiming that the Nixon seaside property is worth $2.95 million. County Assessor Jack Vallerga valued the estate at $1.37 million.

Mr. Battin said after the vote that he would appeal the decision. He said the county assessment ignores $900,000 in improvements made since Mr. Nixon acquired the estate.

Among those testifying at the hearings was Howard Childs, a consultant who appraised the Nixon home for the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Childs said the property is worth $1.5 million. Mr. Nixon paid $1.5 million for the home.

Vietnam Rivals Disagree Again At Paris Talks

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Negotiators for South Vietnam and the Viet Cong held their 32d fruitless session today to try to decide the political future of the country. They did not even agree on who had suggested the meeting between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

"We understand that the initiative for this meeting came from Mr. Le Duc Tho," said Nguyen Xuan Phong, of the Saigon delegation.

"It was an American request," said Dinh Ba Thi, deputy head of the Viet Cong delegation.

Hanoi Supplies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—U.S. intelligence officers estimate that the North Vietnamese have sent enough arms, ammunition and supplies into South Vietnam since the formal cease-fire to support 200,000 soldiers for a year, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said today. The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong are "at a higher level of strength and equipment than they have been for a long time, maybe ever," he added.

Tho in Peking

HONG KONG, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Mr. Tho arrived in Peking today from Hanoi on his way to Paris for talks next Thursday with Mr. Kissinger, Radio Peking reported.

Nixon and Dobrynin Review Big-Two Ties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—President Nixon conferred for more than an hour yesterday with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. It was their first meeting since Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Mr. Dobrynin met with the President on Sept. 28.

The White House said that the President and Mr. Dobrynin held "a general review of foreign-policy matters" and "a review of the overall relationships between the United States and the U.S.S.R."

One White House source said that the meeting was held on the President's initiative.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Atlantic Dialogue

Secretary Kissinger's effort in Brussels and London to ease the strains between the United States and its NATO allies appears to have improved the tone of the relationship. But the shift on both sides from recrimination over the Mideast war toward a more constructive dialogue is, like taking one step forward after two backward, only the beginning of what needs to be done.

A reversal in the trend toward go-it-alone policies might well begin with joint work on critical common concerns, such as the long-term energy problem that all the industrial nations face. Mr. Kissinger's proposal for the United States, West Europe, Japan and Canada to appoint a high-level energy action group to develop programs for large-scale collaborative action to overcome the energy shortage deserves favorable response.

The question is whether this work can go forward successfully while the allies remain divided over the immediate problems created by the Arab oil embargo. Progress toward a peace settlement might solve the problem, as Mr. Kissinger argues, but this is far from certain and unlikely to come soon.

A similar divergence between long-and short-range objectives bedevils Mr. Kissinger's offer of improved consultation in the alliance. Mr. Kissinger proposes to transform ties between the United States and a uniting West Europe into the same kind of intimate "special relationship" that the United States and Britain have enjoyed for decades. But this is a long-term goal.

More immediately, the Secretary of State complains of the difficulties the United States encounters in injecting its views into the decision-making process of the European community when American interests are affected. Consultation with the United States is precluded until a common policy is shaped and then, Mr. Kissinger asserts, "Europe appoints a spokesman who is empowered to inform us of the decisions taken but has no authority to negotiate." In contrast, the secretary asserts that the failures to consult of which the United States itself is "repeatedly accused" are deviations from official policy and practice, "usually" because of rapidly moving situations.

This description is almost a complete inversion of reality. The European community lives in a fishbowl. It takes few decisions without lengthy argument, most of it exposed to public view, within and among the nine governments and among the Eurocrats in Brussels. The United States has only itself to blame if it fails to inject its views informally into this process in Brussels and bilaterally in the nine capitals. If anything is lacking, it is formal multilateral machinery.

In contrast, the Nixon administration, with its phobia about leaks, has elevated secrecy and surprise into principles of diplomacy. The officials in the State Department and other agencies who normally consult with allied governments are usually kept in the dark during the decision-making process. Once decisions are made, the allies are told it is too late to change them.

It has been an excellent system for negotiating with Communist dictatorships. But it is totally unsuited to alliance diplomacy, which demands relatively free and open multilateral discussion before positions are frozen by presidential decision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Searching for Energy

By an impressive 82-to-0 vote, the Senate has signaled the wide consensus suddenly achieved on major efforts to develop new sources of energy for America's future.

No one can argue with the underlying purpose of the National Energy Research and Development Act; it is only too bad that this sense of urgency could not have been stimulated months—or, better, years—ago, before the Arab oil boycott made America's vulnerability so vivid. Considering the long lead times inevitable in any technological innovation, practical effects of a research effort cannot be expected for years, even decades, ahead.

Congress and the executive branch are in agreement that energy research deserves far higher funding than in years past. Serious differences remain among energy specialists in both branches over the most effective way of organizing a research effort, over finding the proper mix of federal funds and private investment, and in assigning priorities among possible energy sources.

The Senate bill, championed by Sen. Jackson, calls for a $20-billion research program over 10 years; the administration's program, now before the House of Representatives, would allot $10 billion for the coming five years. More significant than the money and time differences are the research priorities of the two approaches.

The Jackson bill would channel government funds specifically into joint ventures with industry to develop solar and geothermal energy, oil shale and sophisticated processing of coal, as well as smaller amounts for less familiar technologies.

The administration's program is far more oriented toward reliance on strictly nuclear technologies; over half the total sum, $5.54 billion, would be allotted to nuclear power in various forms. Dixy Lee Ray, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who authored the administration's program, thus followed in the nuclear-first tradition of her agency, disappointing those who had hoped that she would take a less parochial view.

The Jackson approach seems preferable in its scope, though perhaps not in the way the federal funds would be distributed. Administration spokesmen have strong arguments in questioning whether it is right to legislate a research effort too specifically far into the future, for significant progress in one field might well justify greater concentration than initially envisaged.

The argument is also made that government funds should not be channeled into construction of demonstration plants for technologies that are already close to commercial feasibility; it might be better to encourage private industry to finance these plants, reducing the speculative risk by offering government guarantees of a market for the energy produced. Government investment could then be concentrated on more esoteric energy technologies which are too far from commercial realization to justify private funding.

If there are no ideal answers to such questions, the need to launch a major effort is too obvious for any more procrastination. The best the Congress can do now is to carry through with the long-overdue commitment of energy research and development funds, insisting on frequent opportunities for scrutiny and public accountability to permit adjustments along the way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India and the Koreas

It is hoped that India's simultaneous establishment of ambassadorial ties with South and North Korea will lead to improved relations with nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union and China in particular. India's great weight in the community of nonaligned countries will also help to provide a major channel for its diplomatic initiative for better and broader relations with other nonaligned nations.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

Kissinger View Backed

The European summit which opens in Copenhagen comes at a critical moment in the community's history. It could and it should mark the beginning of a new and more constructive phase in European integration. The community should not merely welcome Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a joint Europe-U.S.-Japan energy action group but should press for its immediate establishment. Whatever the faith the governments of Britain and France may put in their privileged relationship with the oil producers, it is clear that a long-term energy crisis was inevitable sooner or later, and that even a united Europe is in no position to meet the challenge by itself. . . .

—From the Financial Times (London).

Arabs at European Summit

It seems that the Arab ministers want to seize the opportunity to create interdependent economic links between the Common Market and oil producing countries whose aim is to obtain aid for their industrialization. The European countries will have to face a new situation. To refuse any dialogue with the Arab ministers would be quite stupid, as everyone is eager to discuss with them, but then the dialogue will only be limited to the ministerial level. Two conferences will possibly take place in Copenhagen but the meeting of foreign ministers might steal the show from the one between Common Market heads of state and prime ministers.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 15, 1898

MADRID—The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that the Spanish cabinet will proceed in a body to meet the vessel conveying the remains of Columbus from Havana. The coffin will be borne by naval officers who took part in the late war. The diplomatic corps will be invited to attend. Meanwhile, a group of women in Granada, considering the discovery of America to be the chief cause of Spain's misfortunes, have stoned the statue of Christopher Columbus in that city.

Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1923

LONDON—Women in all walks of life who have followed the bobbed-hair vogue since war times, together with the further shingling and clipping the mode required, have been thrown into a nervous state by the statement of one hairdresser, who has a distinguished clientele, that such procedure results in premature grayness. "These abbreviated styles of coiffure are turning Britain into a nation of gray haired young women," he said. As a result there has been a marked decrease in the bobs.



'You Want to Call It a Draw...?'

The Disorder of the World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—You can hardly take a casual look at today's headlines without wondering where the world is going. Look at its common problems and its narrow divisions. Listen to its leaders—and see what happens when men, institutions and nations put their selfish interest ahead of everything else.

● Britain, at the end of the worst two-month trade deficit in recent history, puts its industry on a three-day work week to save fuel, because the British miners and train drivers, who have heard of the energy crisis, think this is a good time to get what they want.

● The Arabs can't get back their lands by military warfare, so they resort to economic warfare. They need help. They have oil. The industrial nations need oil, so let the United States, Europe and Japan lean on Israel, and to hell with the economic consequences.

● Europe and Japan need the support of the United States for their military security, and the United States needs the cooperation of Europe and Japan for its economic security, but they cannot agree about money, trade or defense.

Almost everybody who dares make a public speech these days talks about the "interdependence" of the modern world, about the need for fundamental reforms and the creation of a new world order. But for the moment, almost all nations, institutions, and leaders are living under the dominion of fear.

Israeli Fears

The Israelis fear that if they pull back to the borders they had before the 1967 war, even with American guarantees, they might be destroyed in the night by hostile Arab armies armed with new Soviet weapons.

The Arabs fear that the modern Israeli state will be a rebuke to the poverty of their people and, with its advanced technology and higher standard of living, may expand into the Arab world, and may even develop an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

The Europeans fear that if they support the United States in the Middle East they will not get the Arab oil they need to run their industries, but if they oppose the United States they will lose the American military shield against the overwhelming military power of the Soviet Union.

The Russians fear that Washington's new relationship with China may be some kind of conspiracy, and the Europeans fear that Washington is consulting more with Moscow than with NATO, as it did in the latest Middle East war.

Maybe all this suspicion is understandable. All the relationships between the great powers are changing. China is coming into the world. Britain is coming into Europe, and Europe is developing a power of its own that troubles the Soviet Union and occasionally even the United States.

Fast Changes

This is what Secretary of State Kissinger was trying to talk about recently in Brussels and London, but things are changing so fast that he didn't even have time to explain whatever happened to "The Year of Europe" before he had to fly off to the Middle East, to deal with the oil challenge of the Arab states.

At no time since the last world war have the major nations been in such a complicated pickle over monetary policy, trade policy and military policy. As the Economist of London observed the other day, "The world has now spun into a simultaneous crisis of economics, leadership, and energy," and doesn't quite know how to deal with it, not only because the problems are so complicated, but because the leadership of America, Europe, the Soviet Union and China is insecure.

President Nixon is about as good a symbol of the problem as anybody else. He is also living under the dominion of fear, not knowing what new disclosure will threaten his presidential power. What if the tapes, or what is left of them, do not incriminate him, but incriminate his colleagues, who talked freely, not knowing they were being taped? Will they then face conviction and go to jail without speaking? This and the coming oil recession are bound to be his fears.

Beyond all this, however, is the larger question, which Kissinger was asking in Brussels, London and the Middle East: When are the nations going to get beyond the energy crisis, and the crisis of national interests, and get down to some honest discussion about their common interests and a different world order?

Not Persuaded

They were not persuaded by his argument, because he has been playing the nationalist and the big power game himself, but he was asking the right philosophic question. How can we get out of this mess unless the leaders get together and talk about common political and philosophic problems rather than fussing about oil and economics?

The plain fact in all countries is that playing the selfish game is not working. The miners and engine drivers are not going to win if Britain goes down into an even worse economic recession. The Arabs are not going to prevail if they create a world economic recession. Israel is not going to be secure if it puts its national interests above the vital interests of North America, Europe and Japan.

The question has to be changed. Regardless of personal or national interests, the present trends will have to be changed one way or another. The Arabs and the Israelis will not be allowed to bring the industrial world into an economic recession, and Nixon will probably not be permitted to put his own interests against the welfare of his own party and the American people.

Condemnation to Success

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—Three major problems were defined for Western statesmen at this week's conference of NATO foreign ministers:

(1)—Secretary Kissinger, by far the alliance's dominating figure, has created a personal myth of success which he cannot allow to be dissolved because arguments with friends replace arguments with adversaries.

(2)—Yet NATO itself, soon to celebrate its 25th birthday, must more decisively adjust to new problems in a rapidly changing world; there is no alternative. The only way to keep alive the Atlantic world's common heritage is by reinvigorating it.

(3)—And to accomplish that, the alliance must revert to its old concept of the twin pillar or dumbbell formula which envisions one weight on each side of a friendly ocean linking them. But for this a true "Europe" must finally be created from the Common Market's nine shaky partners.

Kissinger learned that this "Year of Europe" he talked about is easier said than made, and found the allies worried about what they feel is U.S. disinterest in their fate. Nor have they any desire to formalize a trilateral relationship between the United States, "Europe" and Japan.

America's partners resent what they interpret as Washington's efforts to "manipulate" their fate and to impose its definitions of what "Europe's" interests are and what actions should be taken to defend them. The Europeans don't like adjusting to the fact that they are relatively weak powers and that their prospects of regaining relative strength without first uniting are nil.

France has sadly discovered it isn't powerful enough to conduct a separate Middle East policy that makes much impression on the Arabs. And Britain finds that sacrificing its "special relationship" with Washington to join the Common Market brought more rather than less diplomatic weakness.

Simultaneously, the United States has been made acutely aware of allied discontent. Mixed with appreciation of Kissinger's abilities and hope that his dazzling search for global settlements succeeds, Europeans retain pride in their own talents and don't intend to be ignored.

A first step in the requisite direction was the NATO energy approach outlined by the secretary in London on Wednesday. But more than that is needed. European NATO is acutely conscious that it exists on the frontier of the strongest military force in the world and that by itself it is inherently weak. It can only support or manufacture armed strength on the basis of imported energy financed by trade and therefore applauded Kissinger's idea.

Thus "Europe" acknowledges the fragility of its prosperous economy on which America had been counting to reshuffle NATO defense financing. But it has not sufficiently acknowledged the fragility of its disunited diplomatic role. France, for example, always urged that Middle East peace can only be imposed, and insisted this be achieved together by Washington, Moscow, Paris, London. Britain now tends to accept this formulation. But recent events make plain that nobody in the Middle East respects any external influence other than Russian or American. The sole alternative would be a three-power approach: Soviet, U.S. and "European"—as one entity.

NATO has to succeed for Western civilization to endure. But to succeed two preconditions must be met. "Europe" has to draw together more rapidly and, on its part, if there is to be the requisite return to a "twin pillar" theory, the United States must heed European sensitivities and requirements and at the same time show more pronounced and continuing respect for the transatlantic partnership it hopes to reaffirm.

More Disunity

Perhaps if Washington pretends that it considers "Europe" stronger than it really is today, it will prod Europe toward unity and acceptance of its logical role in the alliance. Otherwise, should America continue to look down on or disfavor the Europeans because of their disunity and because of a tendency to isolate themselves from their transatlantic commitments, "Europe" will become even more disunited and isolated than it has started to be.

As a concept, "Europe" is now big enough so that it will not disappear from the world scene. Nevertheless it is not yet strong enough to be a valid partner in the alliance for an American superpower. That is one unpleasant truth exposed this week.

The second unpleasant truth is that the United States should have learned at the Brussels NATO meeting that, for U.S. multilateral diplomacy to succeed with its adversaries, it must first succeed with its partners. Kissinger's energy plan is the first test.

Letters

On the Nerves

Two-hundred million dollars doesn't seem too steep to get rid of the existing stock of nerve gas (IHT, Dec. 11), but the same amount just to make new nerve gas seems a little absurd. If the Pentagon must have a new gas, there is one idea that might be worth the money. A gas that paralyzes the voluntary nervous system for, say, 24 hours would be every bit as useful, militarily, as a lethal gas, without the Auschwitz connotations. Incidentally, a 30-minute gas would be the ideal anti-riot agent.

BOB NELSON.

Sarrebourg, France.

Back to Bikes

When man created the bicycle, it was a great invention and a wonderful achievement. But when he invented the motor and then the car, he began to dig his own grave.

I appeal to all those who still believe in saving nature and mankind from disaster to throw away this mechanical monster called the car. Let us walk again, as did our forefathers, or let us go back to bicycles. An hour or two's walk or cycling a day, will be good for our and our children's bodies and souls.

A.K. SAJJAD.

Boulogne, France.

Israeli 'Threat'

Forty years ago—I, too, am of the Kissinger generation—half a million Jews threatened 60 million Germans, which resulted in six million European Jews being sent to the gas chambers, with the world hardly raising an eyebrow.

A few months ago, three million Israelis "threatened" not just a mere 100 million Arabs but many more millions of Africans, all of whose leaders then broke off relations with Jerusalem—in obvious reprisal for agricultural expertise and medical assistance provided by Israel over the past two decades.

Today, Israel threatens the comfort and economic survival of Europeans and Japanese (it was really the Israelis who turned off the taps on that precious liquid) all of whom pay blackmail to a degree which makes Munich appear like child's play. Only the Dutch tried to save the honor of what was once known as the civilized world.

When Henry Kissinger "makes a point... only in private" (so private that he is immediately quoted) (IHT, Dec. 10) by James Reston: "Imagine what will happen in the world if there is mass discomfort and mass unemployment that could be ascribed to Israeli intransigence," he is setting the scene not for peace but for a pogrom on a global scale.

URSULA WASSERMANN.

Begnins, Switzerland.

For Impeachment

We have read a number of times in the press, statements to the effect that our people must be spared the ordeal of an impeachment. We can take impeachment, alright. What we could not stand would be the realization that our legislative and judicial systems were completely paralyzed. We have a President who is unfit for office, and a Congress that does nothing about it, other than to belabor the Constitution seeking yardsticks for "impeachable offenses." This is simply nit-picking.

The person of the president must be one whose dignity is compatible with that office: a man with incorruptible ideals, honest and credible, dedicated to his country and not self-serving, above the suspicions of chicanery and crime, and humble before the law. Our President fails dismally to meet these qualifications. He has brought disgrace and ridicule to that office, which like an unwelcome guest, he refuses to leave.

There are other matters which must be dealt with by the courts, and if found guilty, no presidential privilege must prevent the same prosecution which would fall to a less conspicuous person. We are already shaken by the gentle wrist slapping which the courts administered to our former Vice-President.

HAROLD ONSTAD.

Orba, Spain.

Letter From Moscow

Kremlin Succession Wrapped in Secrecy

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet president and one of the three senior leaders of this country, is 70 years old. To outsiders his duties seem largely ceremonial, his real importance negligible. Rumors that Podgorny is on his way out are commonplace in Moscow.

Alexei Kosygin, the premier, is 69 years old. In recent years he has often been ill. In public appearances he looks exhausted. Rumors of Kosygin's imminent departure from the Politburo have recurred with varying degrees of intensity for years.

For the past month, Podgorny and Kosygin have been the central figures in a new harvest of rumors about changes in the charmed circle of men who rule this country. The Chinese Embassy in Moscow encouraged the talk. So did some ordinary Russians. Le Figaro in Paris published a prediction that changes would be made.

The occasion for all this was the annual year-end plenum of the Communist party Central Committee. When changes do occur in the leadership, they are ordinarily announced at a plenum. There have been numerous signs of political activity inside the ruling circle since the last plenum in April. Some Kremlinologists perceived a struggle and expected it to be resolved this week.

The plenum, held as always in secret, opened on Monday, closed Tuesday and made no change whatsoever in the Politburo. Podgorny appeared on television Tuesday night in a film which showed him pinning medals on heroic workers earlier the same day. He said he looked forward to fulfilling this duty next year and again the year after. That seemed a clever way to answer the foreign rumormongers who have been predicting his political demise.

That the latest batch of rumors proved incorrect is not surprising. Virtually all Moscow rumors are unfounded. This city produces rumors the way rabbits produce rabbits—which could be expected in a closed society where even high-ranking officials know almost nothing about what is going on at the very top.

For Westerners schooled in the open politics of pluralistic societies, Soviet politics are baffling and frustrating. Participants in the Soviet system must occasionally share those same emotions, even though they are never fully informed. Anyone tempted—Kremlinology—be he a Russian or a foreigner—would do well to remember that on Oct. 13, 1964, Khrushchev told a visitor that "only death can tear a statesman away from his duties." The next day, the Politburo deposed him.

Because Podgorny is 70, Kosygin 69, and Leonid I. Brezhnev nearly 67, it makes sense to begin wondering who might come after them. But where to begin?

Group of 26

The country is run by a group of 26 men—16 full members of the Politburo, seven candidate (nonvoting) members, and the secretaries to the Central Committee. Barring a major upheaval, the next leaders are likely to come from this group.

Ten of them seem too old to succeed to the top leadership. Half-a-dozen more can be ruled out because their careers have been too specialized. Two are too young. The next secretary general of the Soviet Communist party is likely to be one of the half-a-dozen men now near the center of power, but still far removed from the very top.

Having got this far, no analyst can confidently treat much further. The biggest problem in correctly foresee the circumstances in which the leadership might change hands. And if there is a problem for a total outsider, think how it must baffle the contestants themselves.

Imagine the dilemma facing a front-runner in the contest for power. Should he assume that those who succeed Brezhnev, Podgorny and Kosygin will be chosen by those elder statesmen? In other words, will the succession reflect the continuing dominancy of today's policies and attitudes? Or—like Khrushchev—will Brezhnev and his colleagues be replaced by dissatisfied men determined to throw the rascals out and start off in a new direction?

The differences, obviously, could be enormous. Those who are busy cultivating their superiors in favor today may find that they are out of luck tomorrow—conceivably—the current leadership could be discredited by a fresh look at their policies or some of their personalized conspiracy. Those who are less in favor at the moment may be secretly pleased with that status or they may be nervous that the current leadership will be able to retire respectably, thereby voiding their own ambitions in the process.

Be a Good Boy

"The only way to get ahead in this system," one Russian who has gotten ahead observed recently, "is to be a good boy, follow orders and do the best job you can." Soviet politicians sometimes make names for themselves in a congress or parliament, in domestic politics or in some private endeavor—they can only please the boss.

On the way to becoming bosses themselves, ambitious Soviet politicians are apparently not always informed about disputes among the uppermost leadership groups or factions in the Politburo often clearly emerge on specific issues, but by all indications the process of alignment of power is as secret as it can be. But as was revealed last spring, the Politburo seldom takes a vote; instead it achieves a consensus in a good way to paper over disputes.

As long as the Politburo keeps its secrets, the rest of us will have to accept the ignorance that inevitably comes with being outsider. If it is any consolation, this insiders cannot be much more certain that they know what will emerge as the next leader of the second most powerful nation in the world.

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U.K. Crisis Threatens Community of 9

Britain Expected to Seek Aid From Its Partners in EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Britain is expected to seek help from its partners in the European Economic Community to deal with its worst economic crisis since World War II.

The question now, as posed by experts in several countries, is whether Prime Minister Edward Heath can get this help or whether Britain will move down the hazardous road of protectionism. The country is slamming on the economic brakes because it cannot produce enough to pay its way in the world.

Analysis said it was no accident that Mr. Heath made his dramatic presentation of Britain's plight on the eve of a meeting of the community's leaders in Copenhagen.

It is now nearly a year since the British joined the community, a grouping of nine nations that aims at economic and political integration.

Britain is now the poor man of that group, and Mr. Heath wants a transfer of resources from the other members to strengthen the British economy.

Question for Europe

But although they have not felt the economic crisis the way Britain has, the other European partners are also worried about a worsening industrial climate and unemployment. For them the question is whether they can afford to help the British or whether they will go their separate ways and more or less bring to an end the experiment in European union.

"We are at a crossroads," said an economist in Paris. "We take either the high road toward integration or the low road toward disintegration."

Actually, there is already a considerable amount of economic integration in Europe. A third of Britain's foreign trade is with its Common Market partners. For France and Germany, the proportions are even higher.

So when British workers in Lancashire go on a three-day week, it will mean they have less money to spend on a Gouda cheese from the Netherlands or a Volkswagen from Germany. And that affects jobs in Holland and Germany.

Depression Threat

If on top of this the British and the other members start taking measures to bar each other's goods at frontiers, the general prosperity that Europe has built up since World War II could come crashing down in a new depression.

Up to now the European governments have preferred to skirt the issues rather than face them head on. The British economic crisis on top of the oil crisis, brought on in part by a cutback in Arab exports, has dumped the whole bag of problems suddenly in their laps.

Mr. Heath's economic strategy has been to create a consumer-led boom that would generate enlarged plant investment and a stronger, more efficient industry.

In the past, British governments trying this have been stopped short by the widening of the balance-of-payments deficit. Imports would rise faster than exports because of the appetite of British consumers for foreign goods. In the consumer-led boom they would have money in their pockets to pay for the foreign products.

In reducing demand to curb the growth of imports, the government would end up snuffing out any plans that industry might have to invest more in new plants and equipment.

Mr. Heath saw the Common Market as offering the only way out of this disastrous stop-go exercise. If the community was to amount to anything there had to be a pooling of resources, and in this marriage money would flow to Britain that would help it finance its balance-of-payments deficits.

Roaring Economy

So he let the economy roar ahead, not worrying about the external accounts. What has happened now is that the energy crisis on top of labor troubles and bottlenecks of all kinds has made the accounts suddenly much worse than anyone imagined.

The community had postponed discussion of merging resources until next year, because of difficult questions about the centralized political authority that would be required in any pooling exercise.

The members of the Common Market are proud nation states, reluctant to cede any authority to supranational institutions.

What the community hoped to get down to sometime later has suddenly become the burning issue of the day because of the British crisis.

Amin Twits U.K. Crisis, Sets Up Fund

NAIROBI, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda established a "Save Britain Fund" today and contributed 10,000 shillings (about $1,380) from his own savings to the effort to help Britons survive their economic crisis.

Announcing this to journalists in Nairobi, Kenya, where he is on a visit, the President distributed the text of a telegram sent to a senior minister in Kampala ordering him to set up the "Save Britain Fund" there.

A copy of the telegram was sent to British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Wilson Calls for Action to Ease Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

...ws: The leaders of London's ...bulance drivers decided to end ...eir protest action over a pay ...spute.

...The London Stock Exchange ...s deluged with a wave of sell... that wiped out billions of dol...'s in values and the British ...nd lost more than a cent ...ainst the dollar.

...Steel production will drop by ...least 50 percent by the end of ...t week and may decline even ...ther in the new year, said a ...tish Steel Corp. official. Cus...ners will certainly face short...es, he added.

...The steel cutback will hamper ...xt year's food production, P. ...an Swift, director general of ...e Agricultural Engineers Asso...tion, said. The output of farm ...achinery and spare parts will ...reduced, thereby jeopardizing ...xt fall's harvests, he said.

...Automobile production is ex...cted to fall sharply, reaching ...ughly the same level as steel ...oduction as soon as steel in...tories are exhausted.

...Retail trade next year will ...obably decline sharply, reflect... not only the three-day busi...s week but also the sharply ...nced spending power of the 13 ...lion British workers not cov...d by weekly income guarantees.

...The Christmas shopping season, ...most vital period of the year ...many merchants, will experi...e lower volume because of the ...s of at least two of the crucial ...al seven shopping days lead... up to the holiday.

U.S. Army Ousts 100 GIs for Drugs, Alcohol

...HEIDELBERG, Dec. 14 (UPI). ...The U.S. Army in Europe has ...ted more than 2,100 soldiers ...m the service for drug or ...hol abuse this year in a crack...n that has helped reduce ...drug addiction, a command ...esman said this week.

...At the same time, other spokes... said that a hepatitis epidemic ...the European Command—re...ded by medical men as an in...ator of increasing drug abuse—...orse than originally reported.

...Col. John R. Gauld, chief of ...ventive medicine at the Army ...dical Command, Europe, con...ed that the command expects ...ut 4,000 viral hepatitis cases ...ng GIs this year compared to ...3,800 mentioned in the original ...demic" estimates this fall.

Gauld said that at least ...ercent of these hepatitis cases ...drug abusers.

...addition to the 2,100 soldiers ...harged for drug or alcohol ...se, 1,350 drug abusers were ...ically evacuated to the United ...es for treatment in the first ...months of this year, the com...d reported.

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United Press International.

SUPER CHAIN—Heavy holiday shopping in Los Angeles supermarkets only means more work for this enterprising employee, who is shown gathering 322 shopping carts into line and snaking them back through a crowded parking lot for more loads.

Obituaries

Ralph Stackpole, 82, Sculpted Major Works in California

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Dec. 14 (AP).—Ralph Stackpole, 82, an American sculptor who had lived in France for many years, died Monday at his home in the village of Chaurlat in the Department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Mr. Stackpole did much of his sculpture in the San Francisco area. One of his most notable works there was "Pacifica," done for the 1939 international exposition.

He became a member of the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C., in 1941.

He had gone to San Francisco from his native Williams, Ore., in 1901 to study at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. He wrapped packages at a department store to support himself when his works did not sell well.

After the 1906 earthquake and fire, he received money from New York benefactors to study sculpture and painting at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

He returned to California in 1914 to produce several works for the 1915 international exposition.

In the next two decades, he did the frescoes for Coit Tower, carved the figures outside the entrance of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and taught at the California School of Fine Art.

Then Mr. Stackpole began work on his greatest conception—"Pacifica," an 80-foot statue symbolizing all the nations of the Pacific basin for the 1939 international exposition.

It was painstakingly assembled of stucco but was demolished when the U.S. Navy took over Treasure Island in 1942. He and his wife moved to France in 1949.

Albert Christ Janer

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 14 (UPI).—Albert Christ Janer, 63, internationally known for his watercolors and lithography and an art professor at the University of Georgia, was killed Wednesday in an automobile accident at Como, Italy, the university said yesterday.

Marquis of Villisca

MADRID, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Spain's ambassador to the Vatican, Juan Pablo de Lojendio, Marquis of Villisca, 67, died here yesterday after a lengthy illness, the Foreign Ministry said.

Alexei I. Proshlyakov

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Marshal Alexei I. Proshlyakov, 72, civil war veteran and former commander of engineering troops, died Wednesday after a long illness, the army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said today.

Gladys Manis

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14 (AP).—Gladys Manis, who received a heart in transplant surgery at the Medical College of Virginia here Oct. 6, died yesterday. She was the eighth person to receive a new heart in operations here, and the sixth to die.

Greece Begins Freeing Student Riot Detainees

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Military authorities today began releasing persons arrested during student riots and demonstrations last month against the since-ousted regime of George Papadopoulos.

German television cameraman Nikos Patsavos, actress Jenny Karezi and actor Costas Kazakos were among the first persons released today from military police headquarters.

No one was seen leaving the other detention centers, the Korydallos Central Prison in Piraeus, the heavy-arms training center and the gendarmerie training camp.

Witnesses said that the detainees were being freed gradually and the release of all would be completed by tomorrow night.

Some of the more than 300 persons detained in Athens and Salonica in connection with the disturbances were released Nov. 27, following the bloodless military coup which toppled Mr. Papadopoulos from power eight days after army tanks had crushed the student uprisings. The releases were halted until today.

2 Hanged in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Two Africans, condemned to death for the separate murders of a white farmer and an elderly British visitor to Rhodesia, were hanged in Salisbury Prison today. Their deaths bring to 13 the number of convicted guerrillas executed in Rhodesia since the first three were hanged on May 21.

2 U.S. Satellites Add to Military Communications

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force Titan-3C rocket carrying a pair of secret military-communications satellites was launched last night, two days after its scheduled liftoff.

The satellites will orbit the earth about 22,300 miles out, connecting a worldwide military-communications network. Each will be capable of carrying 1,300 telephone calls and relaying television and telegraph messages between field points and Washington.

Half an hour after the launch the Air Force said the satellites were in an "excellent first orbit" ranging from 269 to 92 miles above the earth's surface. The Titan's third stage was to be fired today to place the satellites in their permanent orbit.

Meanwhile the Space Center at Houston said officials there are well pleased with Skylab-3's accomplishments so far. It is a third of the way through its 84-day mission.

Skylab program director William C. Schneider was optimistic that the mission would continue for its planned 12 weeks, making it man's longest space flight.

Former Ragtime Pianist Dies; Left $3-Million Music Library

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Walter N. H. Harding, 90, English-born ragtime piano player and movie-house organist of the silent film era, has died, leaving a collection of rare books and sheet music valued at up to $3 million.

Mr. Harding was found dead in his home yesterday, the victim of an apparent heart attack. The police said his body was found by a workman.

Security men from a private firm were sent to guard the collection, displayed on homemade book shelves and piled in boxes on the floor of Mr. Harding's home on the city's west side.

Mr. Harding, who came to America from England at the age of 4 with his parents, never married, acquaintances said, and had no known relatives.

A spokesman for the Newberry Library said the collection, including 18th-century works originally collected by Sir John Stainer, was "one of the finest in Chicago and perhaps in the Midwest."

Scheel to Run For President Of Germany

Vice-Chancellor, Ill, To Quit Active Posts

BONN, Dec. 14 (AP).—Vice-chancellor and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today that he will seek election as federal president next year, a party spokesman reported.

The announcement meant that, if elected, as he is almost certain to be, Mr. Scheel will have to resign from the cabinet and as chairman of the Free Democratic party, the small but crucial partner in a ruling coalition with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats.

Mr. Scheel's decision to stand for the largely ceremonial presidency was announced after his party's executive decided in an afternoon session to propose his candidacy.

He informed the three deputy chairmen of his party from his bedside in a Bonn hospital earlier today that he planned standing for election, a party spokesman said.

Kidney Trouble

The 54-year-old foreign minister, who was admitted to the hospital yesterday, suffers from a chronic kidney complaint. He underwent his fourth kidney-stone operation—his second this year—this afternoon. An official spokesman said his condition was good.

Mr. Scheel's failing health and the stresses of his present position as right-hand man to Chancellor Brandt had earlier caused informed sources to predict that he would seek the presidency.

Despite the ceremonial nature of the office, Mr. Scheel would greatly enhance the prestige of his small party by becoming head of state.

The present incumbent is a Social Democrat, Gustav Heinemann, 74, who announced Nov. 14 that he will not stand for re-election because of his age.

Bundestag Allows Probe of Official Of Brandt Party

BONN, Dec. 14 (AP).—A government party official who figured earlier this year in a vote-bribe scandal faces an investigation into tax-evasion charges following the suspension of his parliamentary immunity this week.

In a rare move, the Bundestag—parliamentary lower house—decided unanimously to suspend the immunity of Karl Wienand, Bundestag chief whip of Chancellor Willy Brandt's party, to enable members of the Bonn state attorney's office to search his parliamentary office and home.

The state attorney's office requested the move to facilitate a probe into tax-dodging charges connected with Mr. Wienand's alleged dealings with the now defunct Paninternational charter airline.

Mr. Wienand was the central figure this year in another parliamentary inquiry that embarrassed his party, this time into allegations that he paid $20,000 to bribe a former opposition lawmaker for his vote in a no-confidence motion that nearly toppled the ruling Social Democrats.

Libya Reportedly Seeks 100 French Armed Copters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi has asked France to sell him 100 armed helicopters on an urgent basis, presumably to pass on to Syria or Egypt, according to authoritative reports reaching here yesterday.

This request, part of a larger Qadhafi arms shopping list, could be intended to make up for Arab weapons lost in the October war. But the rapid delivery he wants on the helicopters raised the possibility that the Arabs may be preparing for an early resumption of fighting despite the Mideast peace conference expected to begin in Geneva Tuesday.

Authoritative sources, whose reports have been reliable in the past, said that the French Army refused to take the 100 armed helicopters out of its inventory to supply the Libyans.

French manufacturers were anxious to build the requested craft, which the Libyans pay for in hard currency from oil revenues, but "were unable to guarantee the early delivery terms" Col. Qadhafi laid down, sources said.

Libya, according to London's Institute of Strategic Studies, has only 16 helicopters. It could not possibly have enough pilots to fly anything like 100 new helicopters, suggesting that Col. Qadhafi would pass them on to Arab states confronting Israel.

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UPI

Walter Scheel

Marcellin Calls Bugging Charge Plot to Ruin Him

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin said today that accusations against him in connection with a bungled attempt to bug the offices of the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné were part of a "political vendetta" and a conspiracy to discredit him.

In a stormy National Assembly debate, Mr. Marcellin again denied that he was linked with the unidentified men who were discovered trying to place electronic devices in the weekly's new offices.

The paper has named a dozen members of the French internal security service DST, who, it claims, organized and carried out the bugging plot. The DST operates directly under Mr. Marcellin's orders.

Shouting above roars of protest from the Socialist and Communist opposition benches, Mr. Marcellin told them: "The truth is that you want to destroy me. You don't pull any punches, but neither do I. The only question that matters is whether we are in a position to defend ourselves against subversion."

The tumultuous debate was an interlude in an opposition attempt to set up an official commission of inquiry into government tapping of telephones. The proposal was rejected by 258 votes to 217.

Czech Blast Toll Put at About 80

TACHOV, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Parents today identified belongings of teen-agers killed yesterday in an explosion that demolished a two-story dormitory for factory apprentices in this west Bohemia town.

Rescue squads pulled more bodies from the debris during the night, bringing the known total killed to about 80, witnesses said. The official news agency CTK said yesterday that the blast killed 28 persons and injured 52.

The apprentices were sleeping when the explosion occurred.

A spokesman for the regional government said the explosion was caused by a faulty heating system.

Soviet A-Blast Recorded

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 14 (AP).—A comparatively strong underground nuclear blast occured in the Soviet testing area of Semipalatinsk today, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported. The explosion measured 6.7 on the Richter scale, the institute said.

Algerian Consulate Is Bombed In Marseilles; 4 Die, 22 Hurt

From Wire Dispatches

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14.—A man stepping from a car hurled a bomb into the Algerian consulate here today and it blew apart the entrance hall, killing four persons and injuring 22, official sources said.

The explosion, according to Gaston Defferre, mayor of this Mediterranean port, was the work, "without doubt, of a right-wing organization" of the kind that has made Marseilles a focal point for anti-Arab racism in France.

[In Algiers, the Foreign Ministry immediately summoned the French chargé d'affaires and demanded to know "the measures that will be taken by the French government toward punishing the guilty parties and bringing a definitive halt to the lack of security felt by Algerian residents of France."]

Consul-General Majdid Gaouar, who arrived at the multi-story building in Marseilles only a few minutes before the blast and received a slight head wound, said the consulate had received many threatening letters and telephone calls. "We never thought they would be put into action," he said. "I cannot find words to condemn this action."

Backing for Israel

The explosion was one of a series of violent attacks on Arabs in France that began last summer. The attacks, like public-opinion polls that show widespread French backing for Israel in the Middle East conflict, have caused embarrassment for the government of President Georges Pompidou and its pro-Arab foreign policy.

"It seems at first glance to be a condemnable racist and political attack," said Mr. Defferre, a Socialist. He said that the French "government is particularly indulgent" with some right-wing organizations and is "in a certain sense responsible for what happened."

West Germany To Import Polish Electric Energy

WARSAW, Dec. 14 (AP).—Poland will "very shortly" start exporting electrical energy to West Germany, Bonn's Economics Minister, Hans Friderichs, said here today.

Mr. Friderichs, after two days of meetings with Polish leaders, told newsmen: "We discussed ways in which electrical energy produced in this country could be made useful for our economy in the Federal Republic. We concentrated on energy deliveries and discussed in what way we can help to get more power from Polish coal."

Poland is the world's fourth largest producer of coal, after the United States, Russia and China.

Mr. Friderichs said he discussed how much energy Poland could produce and how much could be sold, but prices were not negotiated. Asked when West Germany could expect to start receiving electricity deliveries, he said: "Very shortly."

Mr. Friderichs said that when he was in Paris two weeks ago, he noticed that the light bulbs at the Elysée (presidential) Palace flickered like candles. "We don't want such a situation, both sides don't want it," he said.

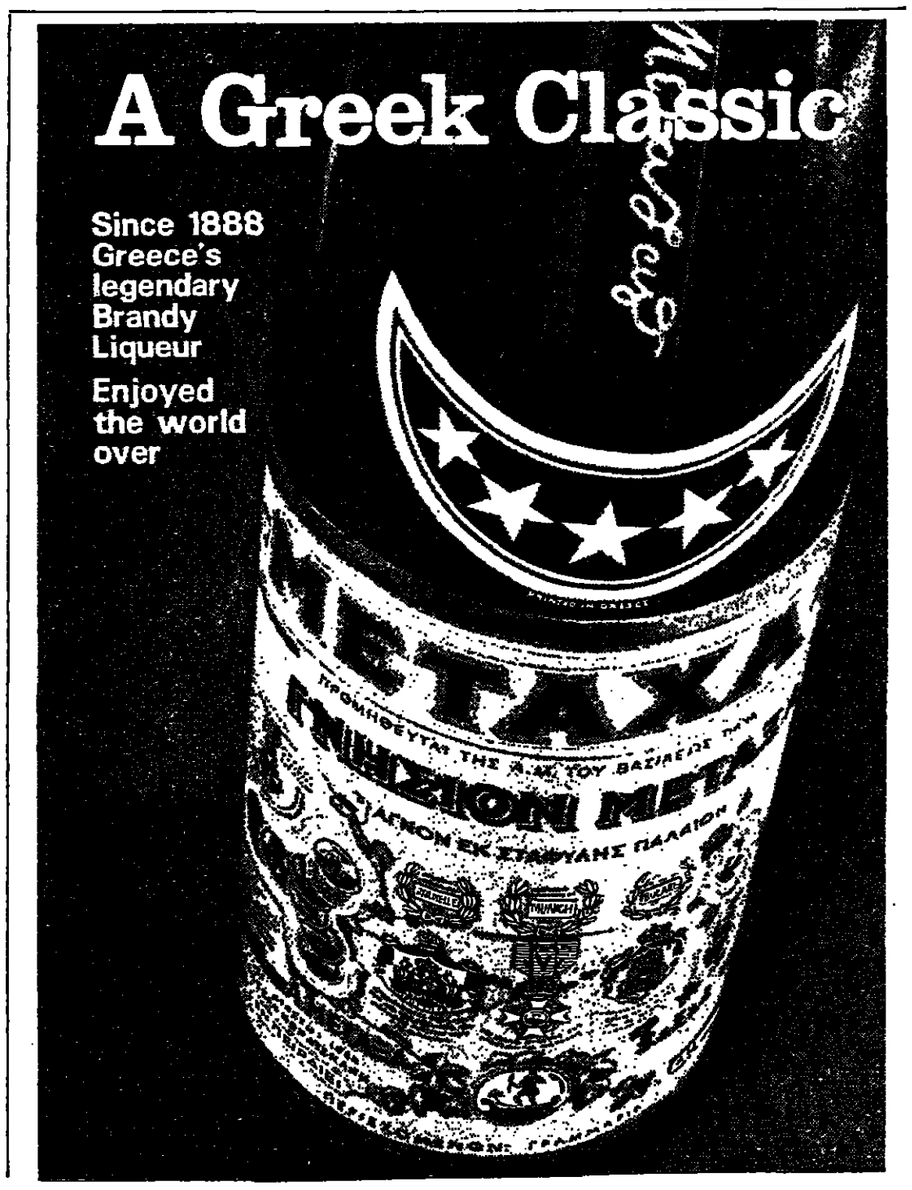
'Aphrodisiac' A Commercial Success Only

PAVIA, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP).—A much publicized sexual pep powder selling along with two nudie magazines has turned out to be just red pepper, police said here.

The local state attorney had the two periodicals—Kama and Stalin's Love Affairs—seized last week to check whether a "tropical aphrodisiac" given out in envelopes attached to the magazines could be harmful to health.

Banner headlines on the magazines' covers publicized the powder as leading to "fantastic sexual activities." The two publications virtually sold out before seizure.

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THE ART MARKET

Market Remains Shaky For Iranian Bronzes

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 14 (IHT).—An ideal opportunity to assess the market for Iranian bronzes came up Wednesday at Hôtel Drouot when Jean-Louis Picard auctioned the collection of Franz-Josef Bach, a former German ambassador to Iran.

This was a genuine collection—not made up of bits and pieces from a variety of owners—hence there were fewer reserve prices of a speculative nature. On the other hand, the collector was not exceptionally well known and the temptation to buy merely for the sake of prestigious provenance was lacking.

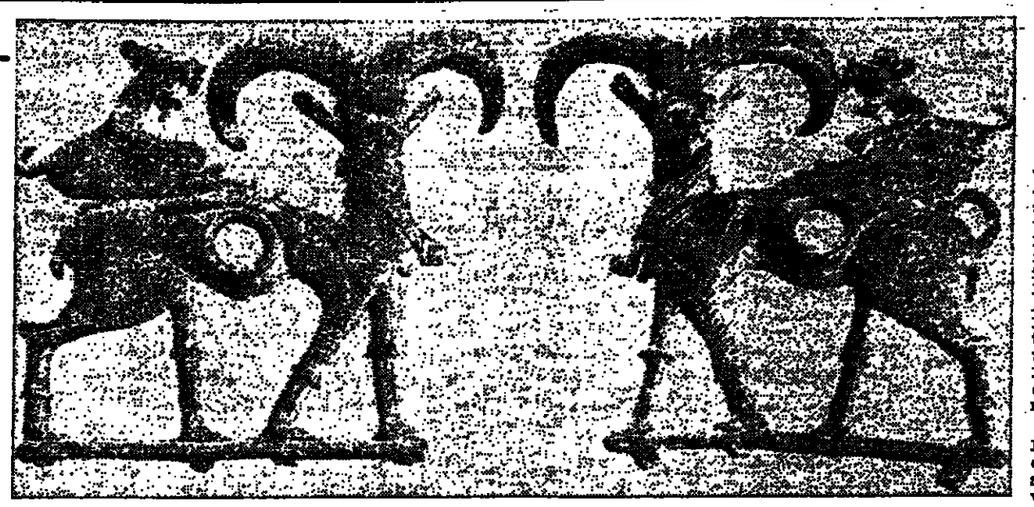
The sale must have disappointed those who had been hoping to see this shaky category put back on its feet. Prices were low and occasionally erratic, despite the auctioneer's pre-sale advertising campaign.

Even the types of Luristan bronzes that have been consistently popular failed to sell well. For example, the so-called ensigns or finials from the early part of the first millennium BC are traditionally appreciated. There was a good square finial with two ibex heads framed with plaited bands. The bronze, cast all of a piece as are all Luristan finials, had the formal stylization verging on abstraction with a touch of surrealist humor—the puffy, almost human faces of the mountain goats—that appeals to Western connoisseurs.

The piece sold for 2,660 francs —more than the going dealers' prices but not nearly half what it would have fetched had it been included in the prestigious sale last year of the David David-Weill collection.

Several of the less important objects went for Flea Market prices. A so-called "pin," a long (16 centimeters), pointed shaft, topped with the head of a gazelle, brought only 232 francs. Another shaft, grooved and engraved, also topped by the head of a gazelle, made a little more, 290 francs. The next lot, a pair of similar pins, went for 406 francs.

More surprisingly, objects of historical significance were also cheap. Luristan has yielded a small number of vessels and weapons bearing cuneiform inscriptions—the Iranians adopted, with some minor adjustments, the alphabet used by the Babylonians and Assyrians. These inscriptions are the basis for dating at least some series of Luristan bronzes and are discussed in an important monograph written by the German scholar Peter Calmeyer, "Datierbare Bronzen aus Luristan und Kirmanshah" (Datable Bronzes From Luristan and Kirmanshah).



Side pieces of a bronze bit that sold for 72,070 francs at a Paris auction this week.

Some of the objects discussed by Calmeyer came up for sale Wednesday. Usually this sort of scholastic recognition makes objects highly desirable and boosts the prices of similar pieces.

Yet two of them sold for low sums. A blade, 24.1 centimeters long, inscribed with the name of a 10th-century BC king, Ninurta-Nadin-Shumi, made 1,740 francs. Another piece, an arrowhead inscribed with the name of another king, Kashshu-Nadin-Ahhe, 7.9 centimeters long, was more important because it could be dated to the years 1007-1005 BC, a degree of precision rarely possible in early Iranian art. In addition, the arrowhead had a lovely, sophisticated shape. The price of 2,320 francs was cheap.

Finally, several axes, of a type well known from Calmeyer's book, went for low prices. One from the latter half of the third millennium fetched 638 francs. Another, of a very good shape, went to a dealer for 812 francs. One axe, with the blade in the shape of a highly stylized duck's head, 7.2 centimeters long, made 522 francs. Vessels, shallow bowls, small vases —all were low in price as usual.

Nevertheless this sale offered one or two absolutely top pieces. A very rare, if not really beautiful horse's bit—the two sides had winged goats being attacked by felines—rose to 72,070 francs, one of the highest prices ever paid at a French auction for an item of this kind. The competition was confined to two bidders, both unidentified. Another enormous price, 17,500 francs, was given for another bit with winged felines. About six other pieces sold for comparatively high sums ranging from 5,000 to 15,000 francs.

Thus prices, although generally low, were erratic. A perfect example was the difference in price for two small goat figures from the same school. One had a slendid patina and the other, a duller surface. The price for the better was 1,850 francs and for the second one 324—an absurd difference.

It seems likely that the presence of an agent acting for Empress Farah of Iran helped save the day. Had the agent not been there and bought 18 bronzes, worth a total of 269,000 francs, the general price level might have been even lower. For instance, the agent bought a fine, but not unusual, multi-faced idol for 7,070 francs. In the recent past, similar idols have fetched as little as a fifth of that figure at London sales. Most European collectors would definitely not be willing to pay 9,737 francs for the pin, sold to the empress's agent. However, the agent also acquired some of the very best pieces and did not always pay very high prices. Such was the case with the two inscribed pieces mentioned earlier. Such was also the case with the unique, early third millennium BC mace, decorated with human figures, which the empress got for 11,420 francs.

Nevertheless the hopes of reviving the market for Iranian bronzes have been dashed. This is certainly not the fault of the French auctioneers nor of their British colleagues, whose sales fare neither better nor worse. Rather, it typifies a market saturated by huge numbers of genuine objects and very few private buyers. The large number of fakes scares collectors and, even more so, investors.

Several bits in Wednesday's sale were sold without a "guaranty of period"—a polite phrase that means they were fakes. That even such a good collection should contain forgeries is significant.

Right now in Tehran, the situation is even worse, which means that the market is unlikely to pick up in the foreseeable future. Prices have never been so low for Luristan vessels and blades, as well as for prehistoric pottery.

BOSTON

An Introduction to Chinese Art

By John Canaday

BOSTON (NYT).—The sensational exhibition of treasures unearthed since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, which has already traveled from Peking to Paris to London, is scheduled to go on to Stockholm and should reach North America in August, 1974, at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. It might even reach the National Gallery in Washington in 1975 if negotiations now being carried on by the State Department are successful.

In the meanwhile, Boston's Museum of Fine Arts has opened an admirable archaeological show, "Unearthing China's Past," which, as the catalogue says, "cannot and will not try to compete with the dazzling display of masterpieces from Peking," but "has an additional purpose, which is quite different from that of the Chinese traveling exhibition." Rather than a competitor, it is an illuminating introduction to one of the century's great exhibitions.

There are some dazzling pieces in the show all the same, as well as a large company of dazzlers in adjacent galleries where a portion of Boston's Chinese collection is in permanent residence. But the "additional purpose" of the temporary show is to illustrate how some of the questions that have puzzled Sinologues over the years have been answered by finds in recent digs—finds of the kind in the big traveling show from Peking.

Each formerly puzzling object —puzzling because its origins were lost in its passage from a looted grave through a series of clandestine sales to final emergence in a European or American collection—is accompanied by a photograph of a similar object excavated under controlled conditions that establish facts of date, place of origin, and function.

A bronze mask—about 3,000 years old—is one of several scattered in various collections that were obviously identical in whatever function it was that determined their odd, curved shape, and so similar in appearance that at least two seem to have come from the same mold. One proposal has been that they belonged to ceremonial puppets. (They bear inconspicuous perforations by which they could have been attached to strings or to manipulating rods like those that animate Javanese puppets). By another conjecture, the masks were part of the paraphernalia of exorcism and were placed in graves during burial ceremonies.

Then, when fragmentary and confused records indicated that such masks had been found in tombs where chariot burials had taken place—that is, where chariots, horses, and, on occasion, sacrificed charioteers were buried along with the deceased—one supposition was that the fiendish masks had been attached to chariots to frighten the enemy. This was getting closer to the facts as now determined, but there are precedents in other cultures to support any of these three possibilities.

Between 1955 and 1957 the controlled excavation of a two-chariot burial site at Chang-chia-p'o in Shensi Province yielded examples of this type of mask still in place (askew, but with the original positions still definable) on the remains of sacrificed horses that had been buried in full harness and regalia. The masks' fan shapes had been determined by their position on the horses' brows between the ears —one small specific point to add to the accumulation of archaeological evidence from which the histories and cultures of ancient civilizations are reconstructed.

Clarity

The Boston exhibition of 122 sculptures, paintings, and other objects—mostly other objects—is scholarly, didactic and marvelously clear, all these virtues at the expense of the kind of dramatization that would make this valuable show a more popular one than, I suspect, it is going to be in spite of the fact that "acrobats, acupuncture and archaeology have suddenly come into the news with China's re-entry into the family of nations." Those words are from Jan Fontein's introduction to the catalogue, which, by Mr. Fontein (the museum's curator of Asiatic art) and Tung Wu, also of the staff, is a close second-best to a visit. It is distributed by the New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn.

So, this is a fine exhibition. It is also, not by declared intention but by every reference and inference, a paean to the archaeological program of the People's Republic of China. Rigidly controlled scientific excavation, crash courses in archaeological techniques, and public education programs that create a sense of identity with China's great cultural past, have replaced rampant looting and general indifference to the irretrievable losses of both knowledge and treasures during the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Early fears that the new regime's quite understandable rejection of the past would include the art of the past were unfounded; the Chinese people, who never had reason to feel that the art of the emperors and nobles had anything to do with them, have been made aware that a great cultural heritage is theirs and is separable from social evils coexistent with it.

China has achieved by regulations established overnight the goal of preservation that has eluded Mexico and the Andean nations as their pre-Hispanic heritage is decimated day after day and at this very moment.

The exhibition closes Feb. 3.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA:

'74 Aix Festival Will Be All Vocal

The Aix-en-Provence Festival, newly reorganized after a transitional year and now under the artistic direction of Bernard Lefort, former opera director in Paris and Marseilles, will reappear in 1974 (July 10-31) as a festival devoted exclusively to vocal music in all forms. Opera will return to the program with new productions of Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" and "The Impresario," Verdi's "Luisa Miller" and Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona." The 50th anniversary of the death of Gabriel Fauré will be marked by a three-concert cycle of all his songs by Gérard Souzay and Emmy Ameling, and there will be other recitals by Tatiana Troyanos, Renata Scotto (Rossini), Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, and orchestral concerts with Montserrat Caballé, Birgit Nilsson and Pilar Lorengar as soloists. The program also includes sacred music in the cathedral and one-hour recitals by young artists in the cathedral cloister. Lefort announced that reconstruction of the theater in the courtyard of the former archbishopric will be completed by 1975; that the festival's identification with Mozart will continue but be less marked than in the past—the next new production will be "Don Giovanni" in 1975; that the expenses of opera production would be softened by means of co-productions both with French opera houses (Marseilles and Strasbourg for "Tito" and "Luisa" in 1974) and with other leading European music festivals, and that the festival would coordinate with "Musique Dans les Rues," which in recent summers has operated somewhat as an "anti-festival."

* * *

The Tchaikovsky Memorial Ballet of Tokyo will give four performances at the Monte Carlo Opera over the New Year's weekend, on Dec. 29 and 30 with a program that includes "Les Sylphides" and "Palais de Cristal," and on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 with "Nutcracker."

* * *

A new production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty," choreographed by Alphonso Cata, will have its first performance Dec. 20 at the Frankfurt Opera, with subsequent performances scheduled for Dec. 22 and 29.

* * *

Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" is the year-end production of two Swiss opera houses. In Geneva, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 2, it will be conducted by Armin Jordan, staged by Raymond Vogel, and designed by Jacques Rapp. In Zurich, as "Pariser Leben," a new production was mounted earlier this month with Frank Egermann conducting, Ettore Cella staging, and Martin Schlümpf responsible for sets and costumes.

* * *

The Medicine Show Theater is presenting its new production, "Frogs," at the Théâtre Mécanique in Paris to Dec. 26.

* * *

Among current and upcoming exhibitions in West German museums are "The Raphaelites" at the Staatliche Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden (ends Feb. 24); "150 Years of the Bremen Art Association," Kunsthalle (ends Jan. 20); "Objects USA," Cologne Kunstgewerbemuseum (Jan. 14 to mid-February); "Graphic Cycles—from Géricault to Ernst," Wallraf-Richartz Museum (Dec. 28-Feb. 24); Joseph Beuys, Düsseldorf Kunstmuseum (January-March); Kandinsky, Städtische Galerie, Munich (ends in January); "Johann Conrad Schlaun, 200th Anniversary of the Baroque architect," Münster Landesmuseum (to Dec. 30).

* * *

A "Showboat" evening on Saturday (Dec. 15) with New Orleans style jazz and refreshments will close this year's Montparnasse Festival. It takes place at the American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, 14, at 9 p.m.

* * *

Sir Georg Solti will conduct four performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Orchestre de Paris and the Choeur National, Dec. 18, 19 and 22 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées and Dec. 20 at the Salle Pleyel. The solo quartet is Helen Donath, Brigitte Fassbaender, Robert Tear and Martti Talvela.

Around the Paris Galleries

Gillet, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Dec. 21.

The paintings of Gillet might be described as a sort of low-key expressionism—an apparent contradiction in terms. Fuzzy, fetal, featureless homunculi are depicted in mild tones of brown gathered together for a social occasion (the show is subtitled "The Betrothal of the Dwarves"). Gillet paints well and that is probably what is the most attractive about his work—the implications of its expressionism not being entirely clear. The creatures he portrays seem to live in the faceless limbo that is the dwelling of those who were too well brought-up.

* * *

Adami, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Dec. 21.

The paintings of Adami confront one with large areas of absolutely hideous color segmented by black lines depicting fractured images. He goes to some trouble to explain the associative concatenations that produced some of them and which place him somewhere in the open spaces between Dr. Freud and Mr. Joyce. It is a work that is both arid and bursting with a crude intellectual authority.

* * *

Guayasamin, Musée d'Art Moderne de le Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16 to Jan. 13, and Galerie Arts/Contacts, 31 Rue du Colisée, Paris 8, to Dec. 20.

Ecuadorian painter Oswaldo Guayasamin has devoted his art to humanist social themes using two dominant subjects: the human face and human hands. He has an eloquently vigorous and authoritative style that is both expressive and formal. As a result his human figures are more the impersonal equations of human emotions and sufferings than they are individuals in mutable states of emotion and consciousness. This gives both power and limits to his art—without a doubt because he prefers it to be so.

* * *

Hiquily, Galerie Hervé Odermatt, 86 bis Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Dec. 20.

In this show, subtitled "Accouplements," Hiquily's hammered metals turn out to be three dimensional cartoons mainly on sexual subjects. He has worked out a streamlined stylization of the human figure (he also occasionally uses scrap metal in ways that can be amusing) which he then presents in a variety of situations—riding a real motorcycle, being mounted by a real machine gun or sewing machine, sitting on a real toilet. The wit, like the objects it uses, is rather mechanical.

* * *

Jules Dupré, Galerie du Fleuve, 6 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 21.

Jules Dupré (1811-1889) was considered a painter of the Barbizon school because of his friendship with the best painters of that movement. He himself however did not live at Barbizon, but to the north of Paris. His painting is in the line of mild landscapes with rivers, cows and windmills in them and a distant figure in a red blouse to put a little spice in the greens and ochres of nature. This exhibition of 59 of his gentle works seeks to put an end to the neglect that has surrounded him.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Verona Sets Burn

VERONA, Italy, Dec. 14 (UPI). —A storehouse fire yesterday destroyed most of the sets used during the yearly outdoor opera season at Verona's ancient Roman arena. Damage was tentatively estimated at several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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OPERA

Baker's Florid Triumph

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 14 (IHT).—Janet Baker's Mary Stuart in the new Sadler's Wells Opera production of Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" (English) at the Coliseum last night was a triumph for one of the great singing actresses of her generation. But it was more than that. It was also a lesson in what florid singing is—or used to be—about.

As such, it was something of a surprise. Not that one would have expected anything less than a finely wrought characterization from an artist in whom a rich vocal and musical endowment is so exceptionally united with imagination, intelligence and taste. But when the Yorkshire mezzo's first venture into the Rossini-Donizetti-Bellini bel canto repertoire, and what was surprising was to find that she has penetrated to the lyrical heart of the idiom more readily than many who have made careers and reputations particularly in this music.

It is not a question of executing florid music brilliantly. She does that, *with some sensible modifications* of a soprano score to suit her vocal convenience. But others, even in recent seasons, have done this music as brilliantly, or more brilliantly. Miss Baker's supreme accomplishment was in shaping line and floritura within the dramatic context.

It is easy to forget that all the devices of floritura, or ornamentation, originally had an expressive purpose, and most singers forget it before they ever knew. One was held spellbound last night by the way in which Miss Baker made every roulade, every mordent and every appoggiatura, every portamento and every cadenza an integral, expressive, dramatic element in an expressively articulated, sustained melodic line.

And so we had not a singer who acts, or an actress who sings, but an artist who knows that great singing is great acting and vice versa. She also knows that in this idiom a singer cannot do it all to the composer, as one can, more or less, with Verdi or Wagner. Donizetti lays it all out with sure theatrical instinct. It is up to the singer to fill in and fill out the lyric and dramatic detail, to insinuate meaning and subtlety into figures that, merely intoned, emerge as dreary formalities—a singer like Janet Baker.



Janet Baker who is singing Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" in *London*.

So exacting a soprano role was a hazardous undertaking. She survived every challenge, every peril, covering a range of almost two and a half octaves, from the low G to the high C. She sang only one of the latter, and one could not help but wish that she had *not sung that. It was resplendent, but one hopes that she may* dispense with it in subsequent performances. The Baker voice is too precious to be squandered on dispensable high Cs.

Her Mary was the jewel in a handsome production by John Copley, with Pauline Tinsley contributing a forceful, if sometimes stagey, Elizabeth, and with Charles Mackerras, the conductor, giving admirable leadership and support, especially when Miss Baker was singing.

"Mary Stuart" remains in repertoire through Jan. 16.

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT:

Kirk Douglas as a Director

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"Scalawag," the first film to be directed by Kirk Douglas, is a limp adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Vincent Canby writes: "Douglas has cast himself as the Long John Silver character, a one-legged, one-eyed pirate, who not only has a heart of gold but also a chest or chests full of doubloons. Lester plays the Jim Hawkins character. Douglas tries unsuccessfully to give the tale a certain old-fashioned heartiness... The violence is constant but bloodless."

"Wild Life With Herds," a documentary by David MacDougall, records the life cycle of the Jie tribe of northeastern Uganda. Howard Thompson says: "It is one of those rare documentaries that seem to have a life of their own. Calmly and simply, with an occasional footnote from the narrator, the camera studies these people in some marvelously revealing interviews."

"Paris Belongs to Us," "Call It Loving," a film based on John Collier's short story "Sleeping Beauty," is pretentiously written and directed by Carol Reed. A.H. Weiler writes: "It is difficult for even a willing viewer to appreciate the occasionally diffuse fantasies of an unsettle side-show sleeping beauty, a rich, weird temptress who entices the bemused young man who both seem to adore... Mr. Reed has fashioned a rambling contemporary fable that is full of pretentious." Zalman King, Carol White and Tisa Farrow play the leading roles.

"The Merchant of Four Seasons," a German film directed by Rainer Fassbinder, projects a sense of loserism that the main character seems powerless to control. Nora Sayre writes: "The film focuses on a stolid dealer (Hans Hirschmuller) whose middle-class family has never been ashamed of him, but whose lack of enthusiasm appears to be the main cause of his breakdown and eventual suicide... Because of turgid dubbing and acting, most of the emotions in this picture ring false."



Kirk Douglas who makes his directing debut with "Scalawag."

"The Enclave," by Arthur Laurents, could have been a sensation a few years ago, says Clive Barnes, but society has moved on. "A group of friends plan to live together in an enclave. One of them, Ben, is a 40-year-old homosexual, who has carefully tried to keep his sexual leanings away from the rest. But at last he decides he wants to live with his 25-year-old boyfriend. The rest are shattered. The enclave is imperiled. And I did not believe it for a minute... So here we are with stereotyped characters in a simplistic plot and, considering his alternatives, Mr. Laurents has done well with them. The characters are monochromatic but deftly drawn... Although it doesn't add up to anything like a fully satisfying play, Mr. Laurents writes in an attractively hard-edged style. He also directed the play in a briskly high-camp style that is *quite attractive. The changeable* settings are bright and clever and the performances (including Rochelle Oliver, Peg Murray and Barton Heyman) are generally good." "The Enclave" is at Theater Four.

"Good Evening," a revue by Peter Cook and Dudley Moore at the Plymouth Theater, amused Clive Barnes. "I started laughing at the beginning and I ended laughing at the end," he says. "These two men are mad, funny and truthful. They are also very irreverent and they have miraculously retained the sophomoric iconoclasm of youth. The two offer themselves to an audience as laugh objects. They are the kind of satirists who lick your hand like friendly dogs, and even when they bite, you don't bleed all that much."

"The Full Circle," a philosophical melodrama, marks the return to Broadway of the film producer and director Otto Preminger. "Typically, he has staged it with style and crisp efficiency," writes Clive Barnes. "Set in Berlin during the closing days of World War II, the play is, in some respects, like a well scripted movie of the cold war fifties. Peter Stone has done his adaptation (of Erich Maria Remarque's play) with notable skill. The menacing Gestapo, the comic maid, the loyal Jew, the idealistic but wrong-headed Russians, mystery, love and sacrifice, with a little bit of political moral philosophy thrown in—the mixture is a good one. The play holds the attention and, even more, the interest." "The casting is excellent and the acting had just the right measure of ease and intensity," *says Barnes, praising the per*formances of Blöi Andersson, Linda Carlson, Leonard Nimoy, Josef Sommer and James Tolkan. "Full Circle" is at the ANTA Theater.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON.—The Illinois Jaquet trio with Milt Buckner and Jo Jones is appearing at Ronnie Scott's during the holiday season, along with trombonist and blues singer The Mighty Flea and the Ronnie Scott trio. Frankie Vaughan is at The Talk of The Town.

* * *

COPENHAGEN.—The Horace Parlan quintet is at the Montmartre Jazzhus.

* * *

HANNOVER.—*The Johnny Griffin* quartet featuring Art Taylor and Kenny Drew plays in the suburban town of Hildesheim on Dec. 5, 6 p.m. On Dec. 15, along with the Dexter Gordon quartet and Gary Burton, the group is at the Festival Hall at 8 p.m. Griffin then goes to Hamburg on Dec. 17 for another concert.

* * *

HAMBURG.—The Legendary Crane River Jazzband is at the Audiothalle Dec. 15 at 8 p.m.

* * *

MUNICH.—The pop group Sweet will appear at the Circus-Krone-Bau Dec. 15 at 7 p.m. followed the next night by Uriah Heep at 8 p.m.

* * *

PARIS.—The Dexter Gordon quartet will be at the Chat Qui Peche from Dec. 16 to 20. Pop singers Stone and Charden are at the Olympia Music Hall. Kenny and Ice will be at the American Center Dec. 18 at 8:30 p.m. and bluesman Memphis Slim is at the Theatre des Mailletz every night.

* * *

Rory Gallagher is currently on a European tour: in Rotterdam, Dec. 15, at the De Doelen at midnight; in Paris, Dec. 17 at the Olympia at 9:30 p.m. and in Brussels, Dec. 18, at the Ciné Marni at 8 p.m.

* * *

B. B. King is the star of the full-length documentary "An Historical Look at the Blues" to be released in January.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Just Don't Want to Be Lonely" by Chicago, and in England, "I Love You Me Love" by Gary Glitter.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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THEATER IN LONDON

New Musical Offers Perfunctory Hagiography

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 14 (IHT).—Those whose hearts beat a little faster at the recall of such names as Alice Delysia, the Dolly Sisters, June and Clifton Webb, and Jessie Matthews may derive great pleasure from "Cockie," a new musical revue at the Vaudeville Theatre. But even they are unlikely to come away from this modest little show with many memories to cherish, unless it be the couple of occasions when Max Wall and Avril Angers rise above the surrounding level of bland competence.

Subtitled, "Memories From the Musical Career of C. B. Cochran," the show is just that, a recapitulation of hit moments from the many shows produced between 1922 and 1937 by this showman-impresario. It is based, by a wisely anonymous compiler, on the fallible formula that resulted in the much more successful "Cowardy Custard." But that show had a raison d'être, discovering forgotten songs, and concentrating on Coward's then overlooked talents as a composer and lyricist. It also packed in a generous measure—more than 70 songs contained within a *flexible smooth-flowing* production that was occasionally spiced by the author's prose-bitchings.

Cochran possessed no such wit or talent, nor is he in need of such treatment. His place in theatrical history, such as it is, is secure. He was a showman with a flair for big gestures, popular spectacle ranging from "The Miracle" with a cast of 1,500 to boxing matches and rodeo. His life—he was bankrupted twice and was later knighted—might well have formed the basis for a musical. There have been worse subjects.

But "Cockie" attempts no more than perfunctory hagiography. A couple of narrators sit on either side of the stage every now and then to utter enthusiastic showbiz encomia and a few back projections of old photographs and theater programs are intermingled with 25 numbers. The curtain comes swishing across between each of them so that the show stops and starts and never gets going.

Under William Chappell's direction, the show lacks style and point. Some numbers are intended as specific tributes to performers whom Cochran encouraged. With a cast notable for its lack of personality and individuality, these inevitably fail. Whatever Alice Delysia did with Irving Berlin's "You'd Be Surprised," it must have been better than Janet Mahoney's unsubtle treatment.

Every mention of Cochran's successes merely points up what is lacking here: sparkle, spectacle, and lavishness. The tribute is a poverty-stricken one: cheap sets, dull choreography (mainly by Sheila O'Neill), and lack of creativity.

Other numbers—Cole Porter's "I Get a Kick Out of You," Rodgers and Hart's "With a Song in My Heart," Noel Coward's "Dance Little Lady"—are done in a more modern manner that is no more appealing.

What the show does have is Max Wall. Mr. Wall is, quite simply, the funniest comedian in the world—a lifetime's hard work has given him an incomparable ease in making an audience laugh. I cherish the memories of a few years ago when, at the Greenwich Theatre, he was allowed time to conjure miracles of humor from a few basic props—a piano and a funny walk.

He struts his stuff across the stage of the Vaudeville but he doesn't have much time, being given the penultimate spot for his own act, struggling against an orchestra determined to play "The Birth of the Blues" faster than he can sing it. He is, briefly, hilarious. If the show were to be retitled "Maxie" and he were given room to spread—his presence would help an already unintentionally hilarious ballet sequence—then the Vaudeville might have a hit on its hands.

Avril Angers's bouncy presence enlivens several numbers and she sings a moving version of Coward's "If Love Were All." A show featuring the songs of Coward, Kern, Gershwin, Berlin, Porter and others can't be all bad, although this comes close. "Cockie" is more capon than rooster and nothing to crow about.

* * *

Dolores Gray takes over the leading role in "Gypsy" at the Piccadilly Theatre from Monday.

A musical version of "Treasure Island," with Bernard Miles as Long John Silver and Spike Milligan as Ben Gunn opens at the Mermaid Theatre on Monday.

Stanley Eveling's "Union Jack (and Bonzo)" opens at the Hampstead Theatre Club on Monday.

Madhav Sharma plays the title role in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," directed by Joseph O'Connor and John Link, at the Howff on Tuesday.

The Danny La Rue show opens at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Wednesday.

"The Feast of Fools," described as a medieval rock saturnalia, directed by Jim Hiley, opens at the Roundhouse on Thursday.

Trevor Griffith's "The Party," with Laurence Olivier, opens at the National Theatre at the Old Vic on Thursday.

Best Sellers

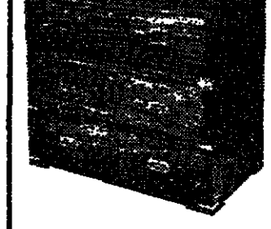
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This Week		Weeks Last on Week List
	FICTION	
1	Burr, Vidal	2 4
2	The Honorary Consul, Greene	1 10
3	The Hollow Hills, Stewart	3 22
4	Theophilus North, Wilder	4 5
5	The First Deadly Sin, Sanders	6 7
6	The Salamander, West	5 13
7	The Billion Dollar Sure Thing, Erdman	9 19
8	Come Ninereh, Come Tyre, Drury	7 3
9	World Without End, Amen, Breslin	6 13
10	Once Is Not Enough, Susann	10 56
	GENERAL	
1	Alistair Cooke's America, Cooke	3 4
2	How To Be Your Own Best Friend, Newman & Berkowitz With Owen	1 20
3	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2 51
4	In One Era and Out the Other, Levenson	5 12
5	Portrait of a Marriage, Nicolson	6 6
6	Pentimento, Hellman	4 9
7	The Onion Field, Wambaugh	8 11
8	Upstairs at the White House, West With Kotz	9 5
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9¼	4½	AdmDg	.04e	6	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
143½	78	AdmE	1.16a		194	113¾	111	111	—
8½	4¾	Ad Mills	.20	6	11	5	4¾	4¾	
34	9¼	Addrsso	.60	24	162	9¾	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
16	7¼	Admiral		4	120	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
10¾	8¾	Advinv	.22e		42	8¾	8¼	8¼	
82	57½	AemaLfoC	2	10	226	75⅞	71⅝	72½	+ ½
63	47½	AemaLf	pf 2		4	62½	60½	62½	+ ½
31⅛	8¼	Amman	.20e	4	31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9	3	Aileen	Inc	6	58	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
55⅞	37	AirProd	.20	23	334	46	42⅞	46	+ ⅜
18⅛	10¾	Airco	.80	12	1739	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	AJ Industrls		5	37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
31¼	18¼	Akzona	1.20	6	25	19	18	18⅛	— ⅝
17½	10⅝	Ala Gas	1.16	6	16	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
109	98¼	AlaP	pf8.50		220	102½	102	102⅛	+ 1
137⅜	23	Alaska Inlrs		22	82	24⅞	23¼	24½	+ ⅛
39¼	6⅞	AlbertoC	.35	6	254	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅜
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31⅞	21½	AlisnM	3.02x	7	19	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
18	6¼	AllAlle	.24	9	40	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅜
74½	7¾	AllegCp	.36e	10	22	8½	8⅜	8½	
35⅜	15¾	AllgLud	1.20	5	5	26½	25	26¼	+ ⅜
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24½	14¾	AllgPw	1.44	7	63	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
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44⅞	17⅛	AlldMnt	.48	13	17	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅞
22	1½	AldPd	.83	4	36	1937⅛	13	13	— ⅛
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46⅜	5½	AlldStr	pf 4		2100	61	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt		8	43	4	3¾	3⅞	
10⅝	8	AllisChl	.25e	8	94	9⅛	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	5¾	AllrIAut	.50	4	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
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112⅛	64¾	A Hes	pf3.50		32	67½	65¾	67½	+ 2
60	32½	AAirFilt	.40	10	10	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
65⅝	8	Am Airlin			425	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
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42⅜	35¾	ABrnds	2.38	6	97	38¾	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	AmBdcst	.80	7	146	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	4⅝	AmBdcst	pf 5		78	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
34⅜	24	Am Can	2.20	7	100	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
25	23⅝	A Can	pf1.75		7	22½	22¼	22¼	
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43⅜	35¾	A Home	.66	30	1038	37⅞	36⅝	37½	+ ½
50¼	35¾	AmHosp	.23	36	145	39⅛	38¾	39	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	AmInvs	.30	9	78	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
37⅝	5⅜	A Maizel	1.2	5	78	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12⅛	3¼	A Medicorp		2	431	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
49¾	29	A MtCl	1.50	13	69	48⅞	47⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
100	66	A Ctx	pf5.25		15	119½	117	106½	+ 3
9⅜	6¾	Am Motors		5	827	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
29½	22½	ANatGs	2.40	7	148	32⅜	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	AmSoal	.36p		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	12	AmShip	1.44	5	26	12½	11	12	+ 1
25⅛	17¼	ASmllR	1.20	6	174	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	AmStand	.70	5	30	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
63	50¾	A Std	pf4.75		16	52½	50½	52½	+ 1½
15⅜	9⅝	AmSterll	.28	12	37	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	AT&T	wt		685	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
55	45⅝	AmT&T	3.08	9	1085	48	47⅛	48	+ 1
62⅞	54½	AmT&T	pf 4		411	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	45¼	ATT	pfB3.74		375	48⅞	48⅜	48½	+ ⅛
47⅝	42⅞	ATT	pfA3.64		11	48	48	48	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	AWatWk	.64	5	34	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	
21½	16½	AW4.1pf	1.43		260	17½	17½	17½	
17¼	11⅝	Ameron	.65	4	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2	3⅝	AmesD	.10h	3	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅞	10¾	Ametek	.70a	7	45	10⅞	11⅜	12	+ ½
57½	17¼	AMF In	1.24	5	138	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
31¾	10¼	Amfac	.64	4	200	11½	10⅝	11	⅛ — ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	AMP	.07h	34	423	42⅜	40½	41⅜	
9	6⅝	AmpPgh	.40	5	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex	.60	5	237	5⅛	5	5¼	
14½	3¾	Amrco	Corp	4	46	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
30	21¼	Amstar	1.70	5	21	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅜	Amstr	pf.68		5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
46⅜	32	Amsted	2. 60	6	5	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Amtel	.20	6	30	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
29½	17⅜	Anacon	.50	9	101	23¾	23⅜	23½	
27⅛	12⅜	AnchrH	1.08	5	260	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅜	And Clay	.80	5	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	6¼	Angelica	.40	8	11	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
19¼	11	AnsulCo	.50	6	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
19	11	Apache	.36b	5	24	11½	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
28¾	09¾	ApcoO	.89i		64	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ 1
7⅛	2	Apoco	.12p	15	130	2½	2	2	
21½	5¼	APL	Corp	3	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
20	10⅝	APL	pfC1.06		7	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
9¼	4	Applid	Mag	7	21	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅜	ARA Sv	1.32	20	165	10⅞	102	106¾	— ⅛
14⅜	5⅞	ArcaIN	.14	23	25	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30	21	Arctan	pf 2		2	21½	20½	20½	+ ½
24	10⅜	ArchDan	.55	15	102	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
15⅞	2¾	Arctic	Entr		57	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅞	Arisler	.72	5	15	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	7⅛	ArizPSv	1.36	7	83	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	
22	6¾	ArBast	.40	8	13	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
13⅛	2¾	Arlen	RlyD	9	334	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Armada	Cp	22	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23¼	16½	Armco	1.20a	6	185	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
31½	25	Arm	pf 2.70		6	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
65	54	Armr	pf4.75		250	56½	56½	56½	
34¼	21	ArmstCk	.84	14	89	24¼	23	23¾	+ ⅛
38	16¼	Arm	Ru 1.60	5		21	17	16⅝	16¾ + ⅛
21¼	11	Aro	Cp .90	5		25	14⅜	10⅜	11⅜ + ⅛
27⅝	9¼	ArvinInd	.52	6		41	9⅞	10	10 — ⅛
63	34½	ASA	1.70			304	62½	59	59¾ — 2⅝
		ASA Lt	fn.70			8	56½	52¾	52¾
33⅜	20⅛	AshdOil	1.30	6	164	23¼	21¼	22¾	+ 1⅛
54½	24	AsdDrG	1.40	7	66	24½	24	24	
35¼	19½	AsdSpg	1.20	6	4	21	20¾	21	
12	5	Asd Transp			6	5	5	5	
15⅜	9½	Athlone	.52a	3	11	10½	10¼	10¼	
23	10	AtlcoMtg	2e	5	222	12½	12½	12⅝	
13⅞	7¼	AtlCyEl	1.52	7	99	17½	16½	16½	— 1
91⅞	44	AtlRichfl	2	24	446	103¾	101¾	102¾	+ 4
35¼	47¾	AtlRc	pf3.75		210	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
196⅛	113¼	AtlRch	pf 3	13	175	177½	174½	174½	+ 2½
73¾	50⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80		109	68¼	66	67¾	+ 2½
3	1½	Atlas	Corp	40	43	2	1⅞	2	
10⅛	5¼	ATO	Inc .20	4	41	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
94¼	37½	Autom	Data	37	439	56	52¼	55¼	+ ⅝
6	2⅛	Autom	Ind	11	116	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
16	6⅜	Avco	Corp	2	172	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Avco	Cp wt		29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45⅞	31¼	Avco	pf3.50		2	33⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
51⅞	34	AveryPd	.25	25	201	34⅛	33⅜	34	— 1¼
52⅛	10	Avisinc	.40	4	85	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	Avnetinc	.30	4	109	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
65	37	Avnet	p 12.50		1	40	40	40	— 1½
840	59½	AvonPd	1.40	27	812	63¼	60¾	62¼	+ 1⅜
29	16½	AztecO	1.32t	53	16	21¼	21	21	— ⅛

B

35	21⅝	BabckW	.80	20	348	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Bache	.15e		91	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
39	13¾	Baker In	.16	13	91	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ 1⅛
43⅝	22¼	BakerOil	.37	31	163	37¼	35½	37¼	— ⅛
17¼	11	BakIDH	.40	5	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	22	BalGE	1.96	7	143	22½	22	22½	
122	56	Balt	pf4.50		2250	57	57	57	
26⅜	20⅛	BanCal	1.34	8	9	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
43	22	Bandag	Inc	27	259	23⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	4¼	Bangr	Punt	2	78	5	4½	4⅞	
20	15⅝	BangP	pf 2		2	19	19	19	
22½	12	Bang	pf1.25		6	12	12	12	— ⅛
42	29¾	Brk of NY	2	6	7	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
37	23½	Bk of Va	.88	9	17	23⅞	23½	23½	
46	41⅜	BankTr	3	7	99	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+ 1⅜
43⅝	24	BartGil	.20e		16	27½	26	27¾	+ 1⅛
20½	17⅜	BardC	.18a	21	73	18	17	17¾	— ⅜
20⅛	18½	BarnM	2.66e	6	55	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
9	5⅞	BasicInc	.40	4	11	6⅛	6	6	
32	23½	Basic	pf2.50		250	26½	26½	26½	
17⅞	9½	BatesMf	.50	11	6	13⅜	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
22	15	Bate Mf	pf 1		4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	14¼	Bathind	.30	4	110	14½	13	14¼	
40⅛	17¼	BauschL	.92	20	780	34½	34¼	34½	+ 2⅞
61⅝	41¼	BauschL	pf	47	683	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
12⅛	8¾	BaykCp	.50	6	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅜	21½	Bearing	.32	11	3	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
30½	18	BeatFds	.65	11	658	18¼	16⅝	17⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	21¾	Beckmn	.50	15	81	33	27¼	27¾	— 3
44⅜	30⅝	BectDic	.35	23	67	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	6½	Beech Airc		5	77	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Baker	.10e	12	60	17¾	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅜	BelcoPt	.25r	8	28	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
20⅜	15⅛	BeldHw	1.50	6	36	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	7¾	BeldHe	.30b	11	10	9	9	9	
55⅜	19⅛	Bell How	.84	6	130	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
28	12¾	BemisCo	.80	5	11	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
51¼	22¾	Bendix	1.60	6	10	25½	24¾	25¼	— ⅛
76½	43	Bendix	pf 3		10	43½	42	42	— 1½
53	22	BentlCp	1.25	6	239	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
61	32	Benef	pf4.50		2	60.51	49	49	— 3
112⅛	56	Benef	pf4.30		10	57	55	57	— ⅜
35½	27	Bnfi	Spf 2.50		262	28¾	28¼	28⅜	
5⅛	2½	Benguel		5	273	2¾	2½	2⅝	
		Benguel	fn		10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
22⅜	7¾	Berkey	.05e	5	77	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	24⅜	BethSti	1.60	6	262	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
46⅛	33½	BigThre	.60	18		45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
127	94½	BlackD	1.08	36	347	98½	92¾	96	+ ⅝
13	6⅝	BlairJhn	.48	4	18	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
21⅜	13	BlissLau	1b	4	6	13	13	13	
17	5¼	BlockHR	.32	8	110	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
38	12¼	BlueBel	.65a	5	43	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅜	Bobbie	Brks	4	28	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
26⅞	12⅛	Boeing	.40	5	380	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
18⅜	8¼	BoiseCas	.25	5	329	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Bond	Ind		31	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
29	15⅛	BkMnth	1.44	6	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	19	Borden	1.20	9	158	21⅜	21⅛	21½	
34⅜	16⅜	BrgWar	1.35	5	104	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
6	2¼	Borrmans			50	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	25	BosEd	2.44	8	131	25¼	24¼	25¼	+ ⅛
21	10¼	Bourns	Inc	6	43	12	11	12	+ ⅛
16¼	8¼	BranHf	Int	7	262	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	37	BriggsS	1.60	10	48	41	39½	40	+ ⅛
71¾	44⅜	BristMy	1.32	15	177	46⅛	44⅝	46	+ ⅜
46⅞	31⅞	BristM	pf 2		19	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
16½	12¼	BritPet	.37e	9	471	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
43⅛	29¾	BdwyHal	.80	11	40	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅛
72⅜	41⅜	BdwyHl	pf 2		87	41⅞	40½	40½	— 1⅜
27⅜	9⅛	BrkwyGl	.75	4	59	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
25⅞	18¼	BkIyUG	1.72	8	39	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
16⅞	7	Brown	Co	5	33	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅝	21⅜	BrnGrs	1.60	6	32	22¼	22¼	22½	
15	7¾	BwnShrp	.20	7	36	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
23	10½	BrwnFer	.12	13	128	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
37⅝	11⅞	Brunswk	.32	6	213	13½	12	13¼	+ 1
39	21¼	BrushW	.40	7	19	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
24⅜	17¾	BT Mf	2.72e	7	32	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
54⅜	23⅜	BucyEr	1.20	21	416	50⅞	49	50⅛	
16¾	9¾	BuddCo	.20	3	57	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
67¼	62½	BuddCo	wi 5		250	64½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	BudCa	pf.60		3	6	6	6	+ ⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10¾	4⅞	Budget	Ind		12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20¼	11	BuffFor	1.20	7	19	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	BldInv	3.97e	6	34	26½	23⅜	24	— ½
22⅞	10½	BulowaW	.20	5	16	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	6¼	BunkrRa	.40	4	68	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
24	15	Bunk	Pf.50		9	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
38⅜	21½	Burl	Ind1.40	7	90	22	21⅝	21½	+ ⅜
49⅜	25¼	BurMor	1.50	12	130	43⅛	41⅜	42½	+ 1⅛
8⅛	7	BurlNr	pf.56		6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅞	Burnd	y.74	18	10	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
250⅞	168	Burrghs	.90	35	731	165¾	164	165¾	— ½
7⅛	5	Bush	Univ	3	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

C

29¼	22¾	CabCF	2.35e	10	20	26	25½	26½	— ⅛
40⅛	23¾	Cabot	Cp .80	6	21	26¼	26¼	26¼	
8⅝	2¼	Cadence	Ind	3	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅜	Caesars	Wrld	3	95	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Cal Finanl		3	48	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	CalPUt	1.32	5	19	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
13	6½	CallahM	.34f	16	14	10¼	10	10⅛	
58	15¼	CamB	2.53e	4	38	17⅜	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
77⅝	55⅞	CampR	.90a	23	160	75⅜	72	72¾	— 3½
15	37¼	Camps	1.17	12	57	29⅝	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	CdnPac	.77e	17	76	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		CdnP	fn.77e		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
16⅜	12¼	CanalR	1.10	9	2	12⅞	12	12⅛	
6⅓	3⅜	CapCit	Com	17	70	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
30¼	23⅝	CapHold	.35	19	278	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
27⅞	17	CapMt	2.57e	6	23	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
37⅛	30¼	Carbrn	1.40	7	27	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Carling	OKe	30	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25	16¾	Carl-sle	.68	5	6	18⅜	16⅝	17⅜	— ⅛
82	60¾	CaroC&Oh	5		250	67¼	65½	67¼	+ 1½
14⅞	6¼	CaroFrg	.40	5	40	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	19	CarePw	1.60	6	291	27¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
32½	20	CarTec	1.30	7	223	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
30¼	13½	CarrCp	.52	8	160	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅜	CarGn	1.92e		6	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
27¼	6¾	CarWa	.40a	11	37	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27⅞	16	CascKGs	.92	6	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
18⅛	12¼	CastleC	.60b	6	54	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
77⅜	52⅜	CaterTr	1.60	14	865	63½	61	61¼	— 1
6⅝	1⅞	Caveng	Cm	2	93	2	1⅞	2	
4¼	1½	CCI	Corp		38	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
16	5⅞	CC. Cp	pf		1	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	10½	Ceco	Cp 1	5	26	11⅜	10¾	11	+ ⅛
25⅝	2⅜	Celanese	2	5	126	27⅜	26	27⅝	+ 1⅛
22⅝	9¼	Cencolnc	.20	8	183	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
23⅞	10	Centex	.12a	11	6	12⅜	12½

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Japan Aide Warns of Economic Collapse

By Richard Halloran

OKYO, Dec. 14 (NYT).—enior Japanese economic of-il warned today that the rnational oil crisis and the rnal inflation here could bring Japanese economy to a com- collapse.

mei Yamashita, the vice-ister of international trade industry, predicted that the ortage caused by Arab pro-ion cutbacks would last for than a year and would have a "devastating" impact on Japan's economic growth.

In addition, Mr. Yamashita said that if the roaring inflation here continues, "The Japanese economy will completely collapse." He further assumed that that would affect the U.S. and European economies and he asserted, "We should be prepared to face that kind of large-scale depression."

Mr. Yamashita's remarks to a luncheon meeting of the Yomiuri International Economic Society were by far the gloomiest heard from a responsible government official since the oil crisis began in October.

The forecast took on added weight since Mr. Yamashita is the senior career official of the ministry most intimately involved with handling Japan's economic problems. Moreover, his assessment was at noticeable variance with those delivered recently by other political leaders, including Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Yamashita was guarded in his reaction to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's proposal for joint development of energy resources, which the secretary set forth in a speech in London yesterday. Mr. Yamashita, in response to a question, said, "In the long run, yes, we welcome his suggestion."

"But," he continued, "the problem we are facing doesn't allow us to have five or six years." He said the issue is to find ways to collaborate in the short run, and that finding agreements on that would not be easy.

He asserted that the $17 a barrel bid in Iran this week was "quite out of the question in terms of common sense." Noting that Japan's foreign exchange reserves had dropped $6 billion since February, he said that the increase in oil prices would have a further impact on Japan's international balance of payments.

With oil selling at $5 a barrel, Mr. Yamashita said, the annual bill for Japan's oil, all of which must be imported, would come to $10 billion. If the price per barrel is more than three times that, Japan's oil costs could go to $30 billion. These costs were about $4 billion last year.

Mr. Yamashita said that Japan, which had planned to import over 300 billion liters of oil next year, would have a level, or zero, growth rate if imports were held to 270 billion liters. He said that if imports dropped to 250 billion liters, "The Japanese economy will experience a kind of panic situation."

Oil imports next year are expected to drop 30 percent, or to about 210 billion liters. If that indeed happens, Mr. Yamashita said, "The Japanese economy will suffer a devastating across-the-board change."

Companies Criticized

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Mr. Yamashita hinted today that he believes Japan is getting less oil from major international petroleum companies than would be dictated by circumstances.

Asked by a newsman whether the U.S., British, Dutch and French-owned majors that have traditionally supplied Japan with 70 percent of its petroleum requirements are diverting oil elsewhere, Mr. Yamashita gave the following analysis:

Japan imports 40 percent of its oil from the 10 Arab countries that plan a 30 percent production cutback during January. That would on the surface imply a 12 percent cut in overall Japanese imports.

Looking at it another way, Mr. Yamashita continued, these same 10 Arab countries account for 55 percent of the total amount of oil traded internationally. A 30 percent production cut would seemingly reduce global oil trade by 16.5 percent, perhaps cutting Japan's purchases by that amount.

However, Mr. Yamashita said, on the basis of notifications from the major companies, the country's crude oil arrivals will soon be about 20 percent less than the planned level. These firms include Caltex Petroleum Corp., Exxon Corp., the Royal Dutch/Shell group, British Petroleum Co., Mobil Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Co., Getty Oil Co. and Cie. Française des Pétroles.

The vice-minister stopped short of actually charging the companies with diversion of oil, however. His caution may be based on the fact that some of the firms notified their Japanese customers of cutbacks in oil supplies even before the recent Arab-Israeli war.

Japan Payments Deficit at Record

KYO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—n had a balance-of-pay-ts deficit totaling a record 0 billion in November, the nce Ministry said today in visional report.

was the nation's ninth cutive monthly foreign-ency drain.

ember's net outflow, which pares with a $959-million nents deficit in October and 73-million surplus a year ier, was attributable to a outflow of long-term cap-a mounting deficit on in-le trade transactions and ulation on a further down-l movement of the yen in gn-exchange markets.

pan's merchandise trade ce improved from the previous month, but remained well below the surplus levels recorded in 1972.

Japanese exports in November totaled $3.540 billion, up 40 percent from a year earlier. The increase was attributed mainly to a high level of ship deliveries.

Imports advanced 74 percent from November, 1972, to $3.070 billion. The advance came from higher prices and larger volume across the board.

This left a trade surplus of $380 million last month, up from a $122-million surplus in October, but down from the $701-million surplus of November, 1972.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports totaled $3.602 billion in November, up 9.3 percent from the preceding month. Imports advanced 0.3 percent to $3.054 billion.

Japan's deficit on services and transfer payments, which are combined in the provisional accounting, widened nine-fold to $420 million in November from $46 million a year earlier.

The long-term capital account was in deficit by about $1.080 billion as a result of a $910-million net outflow of capital and a $170-million net drain of foreign-owned capital from Japan.

The Finance Ministry attributed the movement to overseas lending by Japanese banks and to the extension of credits linked to the purchase of Japanese goods, primarily ships.

With an Eye to Domestic Benefits

anada to Screen New Foreign Investment

TTAWA, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—n unusually expeditious pro-re, the Canadian govern-'s bill to screen new foreign stment in the country has swiftly passed by the Senate, immediately received the assent required to make it controversial Foreign Investment Review Act requires the government to screen takeovers of Canadian companies with assets of $250,000 or more, or annual sales exceeding $3 million, as well as investment in new areas by foreign interests already in Canada.

The House of Commons approved the bill late last month and the portion governing acquisitions is expected to go into effect in the spring. The portion of the law governing new investments should be in effect later in the year.

The government contends that foreign investment is an integral part of the economy. "The bill wasn't passed to keep out foreign investment," said a spokesman for the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. "Such investment is needed and continues to be welcome as long as it is proven to be in Canada's best interests."

Takeover Defined

Under the bill, a takeover is defined as buying at least 5 percent of the voting shares of a company whose stock is listed on an exchange or traded over the counter. It also means acquiring at least 20 percent of a privately held concern.

However, a foreigner can protest that the acquisition of between 5 and 49 percent of a company does not necessarily constitute a takeover and the government could agree. But acquisition of 50 percent automatically constitutes a takeover, the law states.

"The onus of the proof is on the company that wants to acquire 5 percent or more of a Canadian firm. It must show that it won't be a controlling interest," a federal spokesman said.

Among the criteria used to determine whether the investment will be of "significant benefit" to Canada are its effects on employment, exports, competition, productivity and industrial efficiency. The investment also hinges on the "degree of participation of Canadians" in the venture, although no definition of this, such as a quota of Canadian representation in the management of a company, has been spelled out.

The law is addressed to individuals who are neither Canadian citizens nor landed immigrants and Canadian citizens who do not reside in the country. The bill also applies to foreign governments or their agents and foreign-controlled corporations, including Canadian companies.

In Two Steps

The law will fall into two proclamations. The first, which Alastair Gillespie, minister of industry, trade and commerce, has said he would like to see implemented by March 1974, covers acquisitions. The second, which is expected to be in effect by the end of 1974, will cover new investments and expansion of existing foreign-controlled companies into new areas of business.

Foreigners would be notified if their proposals have been approved or rejected within 90 days after bids are submitted. Applicants who have been rejected could ask the courts to overrule the decision.

A foreign investment review agency, headed by a commissioner reporting directly to the minister of industry, trade and commerce, will screen the bids. Final decisions on the take-overs and new investments by foreigners will be made by the federal cabinet.

"We don't foresee any problems with future investment," a federal official noted.

The government has estimated that foreigners control about $43 billion of the $68 billion in total corporate assets in Canada. Americans directly own about $35 billion of those assets, the largest amount of money Americans have invested in any foreign nation.

Canada already limits foreign ownership in certain industries, including banks and other financial institutions, newspapers and magazines, broadcasting and the uranium industry.

rrency Conversion Reports ught From U.S. Companies

W YORK, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ). U.S. Financial Accounting rds Board today issued its official pronouncement, a equiring corporations to dis-certain information on their rsion of foreign currency nts into dollar figures.

disclosure requirements rep-t an interim effort to clar-wide open area of account-

Under present accounting iples, corporations have a y of options in reporting ffect of changes in currency s on their operations. The rule does not narrow these ns, but it does require com-s to disclose their transla-policies.

board, which last July re-d the Accounting Principles l as the rule-making body e profession, is working on ject that will cover all ac-ing issues relating to foreign ncy translation. It expects old a public hearing and e a statement on these is-n 1974.

new rule is effective for nting periods ending after ov. 30. The disclosures will ade in footnotes or as sup-nts to a company's regular cial statements.

ering six categories of in-tion, the rule includes some es from an earlier exposure issued for public comment October. For example, com-s will not have to disclose ffect of foreign currency fations on their long-term ables or payables or on their hange in working capital—proposed in the exposure

The board said many com-would have difficulty fur-g the information.

board added to its earlier a requirement that compa-isclose unrealized gains or

ktile Imports p 23% in U.S.

SHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP). orts of man-made fiber, and wool textiles from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea in January-October 23 percent lower than in ame period of 1972, the erce Department said to-

l imports from these four ies declined 31 percent, nade fiber imports 23 per-and cotton imports 22 per-

l trade from these sources ented 46 percent of overall ts compared with 50 per-n the same months of last

orts from all foreign sources hese textiles in October d 396 million square yards, rcent above the September ts but 28 percent less than vel of October 1972.

rco Is Worth...

Dec.14, 1973

alculated by the Luxembourg Stock nge, the Eurco was today worth:

.....	3.14945	Belgian Fr.	47.98265
n Fr.	5.59685	Krone	7.36978
.....	0.51571	Irish £.....	0.51571
.....	735.50673	Lux. Fr....	47.98265
rs ..	2.23933	U.S. $.....	1.16925

'Outsider' Seen As Du Pont Co.'s Chief Executive

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Irving S. Shapiro is expected to be named soon as chairman and chief executive of Du Pont Co., the world's biggest chemical company. If he is promoted from his current post as vice-chairman, it will be a significant move for the vast concern.

Along with Edward R. Kane, who was named president of Du Pont last summer, Mr. Shapiro is one of the first "outsiders" to make it to the top there. He is a lawyer in a company traditionally run by financial and technical men, a son of Lithuanian-born Jewish immigrants and a man who has advocated a policy of openness at a company often criticized in the past for the way it flexed its corporate muscle behind the scenes.

In addition, Mr. Shapiro would be one of the few persons outside the Du Pont family to reach the top position of a company that, more than most, has been a family affair. The current chairman, C.B. McCoy, 64, is not related to the Du Ponts either, but the McCoys have long been part of the Wilmington scene—Mr. McCoy's father was a top executive with Du Pont.

Japan, Benelux Agree on Trade

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Japan has agreed to make a large voluntary cutback in its exports of tape recorders radios and televisions to the Benelux countries in 1974 in exchange for an end to strict quota limits imposed by these countries last April, informed sources said here today.

The informal agreement, described by both sides as an "understanding," was reached in The Hague yesterday during the latest round of negotiations under a 10-year-old trade agreement between Japan and the Benelux countries, the sources added.

Japanese exports will be restricted to a level considerably lower than last year but slightly higher than the level suggested by Benelux negotiators who based their demands on figures for the year up to April 1972, the sources said.

...But Firms Less Gloomy On Prospects

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese business community is not as pessimistic as the government about the future outlook for the economy.

A top executive of one major commercial bank said he thought the government is trying to talk business into slowing down by predicting dark days ahead. The Japanese bureaucracy is especially good at this sort of thing, he said.

A Nissan Motor Co. executive characterized the outlook for the coming year as one in which the company would not have any trouble selling as many vehicles as it could produce. The trouble will be on the manufacturing side, with shortages cropping up everywhere, he said.

Executives generally had difficulty associating exceptionally strong demand with a recession, as all of Japan's recent economic downturns have been characterized by over-production and surplus inventories.

Company Report

Rapid-American

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	673.8	598.5
Profits (millions)..	9.72	5.45
Per Share	1.00	0.64
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,918.3	1,610.3
Profits (millions)..	23.15	13.17
Per Share	2.42	1.45

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

FTC Studies British Oxygen Bid

British Oxygen Corp. says the Federal Trade Commission is conducting an investigation into its tender offer for shares of Airco common stock. British Oxygen offered to buy three million Airco shares at $20 each, countering an offer made by Curtiss-Wright Corp. at $18. The company adds that it believes the FTC intends to decide whether to take action to bar the offer before it expires next Friday. British Oxygen says it has been advised by counsel that its offer is not in violation of anti-trust laws.

U.S. Car Sales Rise Slightly

Deliveries of U.S.-made cars edged ahead during early December, after trailing the 1972 pace every third of a month since late September. Analysts caution against placing much significance on the gain, however, because sales in early December 1973 were the lowest for the period in many years, except 1970 when effects of the strike against General Motors reduced total figures. Domestic car dealers sold 182,436 units during the Dec. 1-10 period, only 1 percent higher than the 180,638 sold in the similar period last year. There were eight selling days in each period. Some analysts say the early December figures, which were generally in line with their estimates, might indicate some slowing in the tumble that sales have been taking. But they caution that a single 10-day period is too short a time to support any meaningful long-range predictions.

Commerzbank Sees Lower Profit

Commerzbank AG expects its pre-tax profit for 1973 to fall below the 1972 result. The bank says an increase in its interest and commission surplus was not large enough to compensate the rise in personnel and operating costs. In the first 10 months, its interest surplus rose 6 percent to 429.8 million marks from the year earlier period. Commission surplus rose 8.8 percent to 162.4 million. Wage costs rose 16.5 percent while operating costs rose 7.4 percent.

Mannesmann's Results Disappoint

Mannesmann AG says its results in the first nine months of 1973 were unsatisfactory and earnings did not improve from the year-earlier period. In a shareholders' letter, the steel, pipe and tube company's chairman, Egon Overbeck, said "our expectations for an improvement in earnings during the last months were not realized." Mr. Overbeck said that cost increases were too high and rises in Mannesmann prices too small. Group sales rose 11 percent to 5.723 billion marks in the nine-month period from 5.187 billion a year ago. Mr. Overbeck noted that demand for all Mannesmann products was "lively" in the nine months, but recently the anti-inflation measures Bonn introduced in May had slowed domestic demand. The shareholders' letter gave no earnings figures.

CGE Expects Maintained Dividend

Cie. Générale d'Electricité reports it expects its total 1973 dividend to be at least maintained at the 1972 level of 24 francs, on capital increased to 504.4 million francs from 448.3 million by the previously announced 1-for-8 free share issue. CGE president Ambroise Roux said in a letter to shareholders he could confirm previous predictions that consolidated 1973 pre-tax sales will rise by about 17 percent compared with 1972 to around 14.5 billion francs. CGE parent company current trading profit for 1973 should slightly exceed the previous forecast of at least 90 million francs and reach 100 million francs in 1974, Mr. Roux added.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Dec. 14, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster (§ per £)..	2.3067	2.3175	—11.37
Belg. fr. (A)....	42.35	40.355	
Belg. fr. (B) ...	40.1	40.185	[+11.51
Deutsche mark.	2.6477	2.6425	+21.88
Danish krone...	6.1937	6.1705	+12.52
Escudo.....	25.2	25.15	
Fr fr. (A).....	4.7137	4.695	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.58	4.5525	+12.14
Guilder.....	2.8045	2.7965	+15.64
Irish pound...	1.50	1.50	
Lira (A).....	619.0	621.25	
Lira (B).....	606.0	606.12	—4.11
Peseta.....	56.75	55.75	
Schilling.....	19.44	19.4	+19.06
Sw krona.....	4.5367	4.5162	+5.53
Swiss franc....	3.1972	3.1945	+20.04
Yen.....	280.0	279.98	+9.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Fres. B: Commercial.

Memorex Seeks $3 Billion In Damage Suit Against IBM

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Memorex Corp. and several of its subsidiaries filed complaints in federal district court here today against International Business Machines Corp. totaling more than $3 billion.

The complaints, before tripling of damages as required by anti-trust laws, claimed respective damages in the amount of $750 million for Memorex, $100 million for ILC Peripherals Leasing Corp. and $200 million for the foreign subsidiaries.

The suits also seek injunctive relief against IBM.

Memorex said it began to compete against IBM in 1970 in the manufacture, sale, leasing and servicing of computer peripheral products and that IBM engaged in anti-competitive actions.

Additional charges relate to IBM's harassment and marketing practices in domestic and international markets, designed to eliminate competition by Memorex and its subsidiaries.

Memorex also charged that IBM's actions impaired Memorex's ability to acquire capital.

The complaints state that IBM's monopolistic position has enabled it to impose as the industry standard the IBM form of lease. To compete against IBM, other firms must utilize the same form of lease, the suits said.

With this structure, Memorex, ILC and other competitors have been severely damaged and virtually excluded from the market for leases.

Memorex said in the suits that the company's "ability to secure equity financing, or debt financing, at reasonable interest rates, has been greatly reduced with the result that Memorex's scale of operation has been drastically reduced, product programs have been abandoned and new programs couldn't be commenced."

U.S. Housing Industry Faces Full-Fledged Recession in '74

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The long-anticipated housing slump in the United States has turned into a full-fledged recession that could become one of the worst for the industry.

High interest rates and uncertainty about the economy have sent home sales plunging in recent months. As a result housing starts have been declining faster and more severely than analysts expected, and a sharp drop in building permits indicates that further declines are ahead.

To complicate matters, the energy crunch is already hampering the industry, causing shortages of petroleum-derived building materials and of diesel fuel for running heavy construction equipment.

Some buyers are staying away from model homes because they do not believe that builders have mortgage money available, though some of them do. Other potential customers are waiting for interest rates to come down, but economists say the wait could be a long one. They foresee a drop of no more than 0.5 percent in 1974 from current national levels of 9 to 9.5 percent. Meanwhile, inflation is expected to push up the price of the average new home by another 10 percent next year.

Nearly all of the more than 50,000 builders in the highly fragmented industry are suffering. Some have stopped building altogether. Others are working at reduced levels. An estimated 300,000 construction workers, 9 percent of the industry's labor force, are unemployed, and that figure is considered sure to rise in the months ahead.

"This will be the deepest housing recession we've ever had," declared Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders. "Starts could decline 50 percent from their January peak annual rate of 2.5 million units. Unemployment in the industry could double, and many small builders could go under. The next six to eight months are going to be very tough."

"It's a disaster," said a Houston builder. "People aren't even looking, so it doesn't do any good to advertise. We're fighting a real psychological problem now."

The sharpest housing decline previously recorded came between December, 1965, and October, 1966, when the annual rate dropped by

VW Extends Closure

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk AG announced today it is extending its regular Christmas-New Year holiday closure to 15 days from the originally planned 12 days. The company said it decided on the extension to save energy rather than to reduce production.

Mideast News Spurs Prices On Big Board

Dow Index Gains 15 As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed strongly higher today on encouraging news from the Middle East.

The Dow Jones industrial index rose 15.2 points to 815.65. The index started higher then dropped into minus territory briefly about noon before beginning a steady ascent. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 915 to 560.

Volume totaled 20 million shares compared with 18.13 million yesterday.

The market was given a boost by news from Saudi Arabia that members of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's delegation said there was a "better than 50-50 chance" the Arabs will lift their oil embargo next month.

From that point on the market climbed until the close. The morning rise resulted from encouraging news about the friendly meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and indications the Geneva peace talks would begin as scheduled.

General Motors, the most active stock, edged up 1/8 to 47 1/2. GM yesterday reported a 2.8 percent gain in early December car sales.

Upjohn, also among the volume leaders, climbed 3 to 72 3/4 after having tumbled 15 1/4 points yesterday. The company called yesterday's drop, which followed some unfavorable comment in a British medical journal about one of its drugs, "exaggerated."

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.29 to 87.46.

U.S. Output Rise Set at 0.2 Percent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production increased by only 0.2 percent last month, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The board also revised downward the figures for September and October gains in factory production. Both the October gain, originally reported as 0.6 percent, and the September rise, set at 0.5 percent, were lowered to 0.2 percent in the new data.

The board said the downward revisions were centered in the business equipment and industrial materials sectors.

The Fed said its index of industrial production in November was 127.2 percent of the 1967 average, up from a revised 127 percent in October.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅞	22⅛	SFe In 1.60e	8	378	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ¾
9⅞	6¾	SFeInd pf.50		14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
82	36¾	SanFeInt .20	39	223	47	45¼	46⅞	+ 1⅜
8½	4¾	SarWeSc .30	6	14	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
17¼	11⅝	SaulRt 1.55e	7	30	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
16	12	SavanE 1.12	10	100	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ¼
18½	14¼	SavnEA .23e		10	14	14	14	— ⅜
10¾	3⅝	SavA Stp .24	7	53	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	4⅛	SavODr 1.e	7	119	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	3¾	SavinB Mch	13	64	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
14¼	3	Saxon Ind		185	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
27½	5⅝	SCA Svc	6	31	7	6⅝	6¾	
10⅛	4¼	Schaefer Cp		10	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
87⅝	69⅝	ScherPlg .62	34	865	70¼	65½	66½	— 3
68⅜	47	SchlitzBr .64	29	122	54	52¼	54	+ 1⅜
109	82½	Schlmbg .60	55	304	131¼	129	130	— ½
18⅞	8⅝	SCM Cp .40	4	203	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	—
9¾	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	9	75	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	4	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
44⅜	17½	ScotFetz .18	6	35	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1
10⅜	7⅜	ScottFor .60	5	39	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	ScottPap .56	8	298	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
28¼	11¼	ScovilMf .80	4	101	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
69	33	Scovil pf2.50		4	35½	35½	35½	— ¾
9⅛	5¾	ScudDuoVt		18	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
8¾	7⅛	Scud pf.67k		11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
52¼	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	5	97	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
12	2¼	SbdWA .55t	5	111	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15⅞	5	Seaarve .34e	3	34	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
23½	11	SealFw .72b	5	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
37⅞	26⅛	SearleG .46	22	402	26⅞	25¼	26⅛	+ ¼
123¾	80⅛	Sears 1.60a	19	548	83½	81¼	82	— ½
9¼	1	Seatrain Lin		67	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	25⅝	SedcoInc .08	32	52	62	60¼	62	+ 1⅝
26⅞	10¼	Servmt .56a	5	40	11½	11	11	— ½
12¾	4⅜	Shakspre .28	5	15	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
22	8	Shapell .10	3	86	8⅛	7½	8⅛	— ⅛
63¾	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	108	59	58¼	59	+ ¾
35¼	20	ShellT 1.03e	5	6	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
23⅛	5⅝	ShellrGl .56	3	81	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ½
24½	14	ShllGl pf1.40		5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
34½	14	ShllGl pf1.35		2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½
51⅝	27⅜	Sherw Wm 2	6	48	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅝
85	59	Shr W pf4.40		z60	61	61	61	
10	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15¾	10	SierraPc .86	7	103	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅜
27½	15⅞	Signal .60b	7	140	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
24¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
54	38½	Signode .86a	13	27	39¾	39	39	— ¾
5¼	2⅞	Simm Prec	6	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	13⅛	Simm .88a	6	62	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
60⅜	36	SimPat .33a	32	349	40	36½	39⅞	+ 3¼
73½	35	Singer 2.60	6	298	37	36½	36⅞	
96	52¾	Singr pf3.50		6	53	52	52	— 1
26⅞	10	SkaggCo .40	7	46	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	18	8	61½	61	61½	— ¼
44	11½	SkilCp .47p	5	66	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
33⅛	9⅝	Skyline .24	7	204	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
34½	11¾	SlaterW .40	7	27	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22½	10⅜	SmithAO .78	4	25	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ 1
29	15	SmithInt .22	26	458	27⅞	25¾	27½	+ 1¾
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	13	53	48¾	47⅞	48	— ½
23	10½	SmithTr .40	5	13	11	10¼	11	+ ½
25⅛	14¼	Smucker .80	7	15	15	14½	15	+ ¾
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
6¾	1¾	Sonesi 1.66c		55	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
67¼	23⅛	SonyCp .10e	16	898	26⅛	23⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
		Sony fn.10e		16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
34⅞	25½	SooLin 2.38e	4	14	30¾	30¼	30½	
16	5¼	SOS Con .27	4	17	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
85	15⅛	SCarEG 1.43	9	87	16¾	15⅞	16¾	+ ⅝
24	16¼	SoJerIn 1.56	6	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
80	8⅛	Southdwn In	3	40	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	20½	Sodw pf1.80		42	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	27¼	SoestBk .76	12	41	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
17½	13½	SoestPS 1.28	9	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
28½	17¼	SoCalE 1.56	7	277	18⅛	17¾	18	
20⅞	14⅜	SouthCo 1.34	7	1543	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
40¼	29	SoulGE 2.06	6	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
66⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	8	54	45¼	44½	45¼	+ 1¼
45	34¼	SoNETl 2.84	8	35	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅜
53½	48⅜	SNET pf3.82		1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	9	96	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
60¼	29¾	SouRy 1.92	10	133	43	40¾	42½	+ 1
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	12	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
32¼	13½	Southld .30b	10	231	14¼	13½	13¾	
12⅞	7¼	SwstFor .20	3	61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	SwtFl pf1.50		27	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
14⅜	10	SwstPSv .82	10	60	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Sperton .20a	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
30½	10¾	SperryHut 1	3	50	11⅜	10¾	11	
51½	32½	Sprry H pf 3		2	32½	32½	32½	
56	35⅛	SperryR .66	13	730	42⅛	38¾	40½	+ 1
32⅛	11	Sprague El	7	99	16⅝	14⅝	16⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	11	SpringM .60	5	7	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
38	23	SquarD 1.10	17	47	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
114¼	83⅛	Squibb 1.62	24	17	584	87¼	84	+ ¼
31½	20⅛	StaleyM 1.40	7	13	22¼	22½	22½	
25⅛	22	StPoor 1.18e		32	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ½
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.83	13	17	47¾	47¼	47⅝	
56⅜	30	StBPaint .25	32	124	37¾	35⅛	37¼	+ 2¼
37¼	27⅛	StOCal n1.70	7	616	29⅞	28	29⅛	+ 1½
100¼	76½	StOilInd 2.68	13	266	93½	91⅜	92⅞	+ ¾
171	84½	StOilOh 2.72	33	118	151½	145¼	150	+ 3½
81	75	StdOilOh wi		2	77	77	77	
66½	62⅝	SO Oh pf3.75		z10	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
9¼	5	StdPress .24	4	20	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¾	StPrudnt .66	8	38	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
20¼	9	Standex .44	4	9	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
44⅞	27¾	StanWks .96	9	26	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
16¼	8⅛	Stanray .60	5	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	7	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
28	13½	StatMl 2.44e	5	83	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅞	StatMS .81e		40	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
55½	35¼	StauffChm 2	8	104	38⅜	36¼	38⅛	+ 1⅛
10¾	6⅜	Sterchi .48b	5	2	6½	6½	6½	
37¼	27	SterDrug .60	21	176	27¼	26⅜	26¾	— ½
35¼	23¼	StevensJP 2	4	118	24¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
35⅛	22⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	20	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+ 1
21¼	13¼	StokeVanC 1	5	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
14½	12⅛	StokVC pf 1		z100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
80¼	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	14	82	73⅜	70⅞	71½	+ ¾
13½	8⅛	StoneCon .40	5	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
44	12	StorerBdg 1	6	36	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	6⅞	StridRite .65	5	40	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
55	24½	StuWor 1.32	3	44	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	+ 1¼
41¾	19⅞	StW ptA1.40		34	21½	19⅞	21¼	+ 1¼
17¾	1¾	SuavSh .10p	4	35	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
33	15	SubnPro .80	9	5	19	18¾	19	+ ½
10½	6⅝	SuCrest .10e		3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14	Sun Chm .40	5	4	15	15	15	
61⅜	42¼	SunOil .98r	11	46	53¼	52	53½	+ 1
52	38½	Sun O pf2.25		86	48	47	48	+ ¾
34⅞	17	Sunbeam .90	8	62	17⅞	16⅝	17	— 1
37½	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	13	43	26	24	25⅝	+ 1½
50½	39	Sunds pf3.50		3	41	41	41	
16⅛	9⅝	SunshM .20e	74	x48	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
24⅞	13	SupValu .76	6	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ½
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	52	19	274¾	268¾	269¾	— 11½
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	6	60	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	16⅜	Superscpe	5	153	22	19½	22	+ 2⅜
19	10	Sutro 1.60a	6	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅜	5⅝	Swank .68a	6	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	20¾	Sybron .72	18	82	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅝
16⅞	7⅜	Systron Don	6	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58⅜	14⅜	Taft Brd .60	6	106	15	14	14⅞	
20	5⅞	Talcott .27p		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11¾	5	Talley .60	4	55	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		12	9	9	9	
22¾	12⅜	TampaE .88	8	40	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
45⅞	16⅜	Tandy Corp	18	168	20¼	18⅞	20¼	+ 1⅝
23	6⅛	Tappan .40	3	20	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
21⅛	9⅝	Technicon	18	16	12⅞	10⅞	12⅞	+ 1¼
56⅝	29⅞	Tektronx .20	17	116	40¼	38⅛	40¼	+ 1⅞
19⅛	4½	Telecor .25	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20½	9½	Teledyn .59t	7	216	18⅜	12⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
34½	3⅜	Teleprmpt	5	710	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
9	2⅜	Telex Cp		68	3	2⅞	3	
30⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.44	8	426	22⅞	21½	22⅝	+ ⅞
6⅞	3⅛	Tennco wt A		140	3¾	3½	3⅝	
118¼	75½	Tennc pf5.50		24	88	80	83	+ 2
49⅛	24	Tesoro .10e	11	225	44	42¼	44	+ 1⅜
43⅛	25	Texaco 1.76	6	1801	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅞
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	10	84	46⅜	45	45⅞	— ⅞
40	22⅜	TexGsT 1.64	6	94	24	23⅛	23¾	— ¼
39⅝	23	TxGs pf1.50		11	23¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
33⅛	17⅛	Tex-salf .76	15	292	29⅜	20⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
27⅛	16	Texasind 1b	6	16	16	15¾	16	
138⅞	83	TexInst .68	30	709	98⅛	92⅛	95⅛	+ 2½
39	18⅛	TexOilG .01	18	80	17⅞	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅞
25⅛	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	22	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
34	20½	TexUt 1.04	12	339	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
31⅛	8¼	Textl Ind	3	18	9	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
34¼	19⅛	Textr pf.40		9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	43⅝	ThomBet .64	25	41	44⅝	43⅛	44	— ⅜
21⅞	8	Thomin .40b	5	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	8¼	ThompJW 1	4	40	9	8½	9	
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	4	77	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
34⅜	16½	Textron 1	8	103	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
44½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
12	6	ThriftDg .37	6	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	55	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
43⅛	23	TidwatM .52	16	105	38	35¾	38	+ 1
63¾	25¼	Time In 1.90	5	129	26⅛	25¼	26	+ ⅜
25⅞	15⅜	TimeMir .32	10	105	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
42⅜	29⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	56	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	121	407	17	16	17	+ 1
9⅝	5⅝	Tobin Pkg		15	6	6	6	
24⅝	12	TodShp .20e	19	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
30⅞	22⅞	ToledE 1.92	7	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	12½	TonkaCp .40	7	28	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
45	15⅛	ToolRh 1.14t	8	166	17	15⅜	16⅛	+ ½
17½	6⅜	ToolRol .40b	7	x2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
69⅞	28	TraneCo .96	7	44	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
44	26	TranUn 1.44	13	32	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	13	Trans W Air	3	696	15½	10¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	18	TWA pf 2		5	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
15¼	5⅝	TrnWF .16e	3	37	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
23¾	18⅛	Trainc 1.65e		42	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
15	6½	Transcn .43	5	57	7	6	7	+ ½
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	325	32⅛	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
50¼	35⅜	Tlavelr pf 2		3	39	38½	38½	— ½
34¼	21	TriCon 2.85e		69	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ ¾
36⅛	31⅛	TriCn pf2.50		2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
37	21½	TriSM 2.92e	7	14	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Trianind .90	5	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
21	11	TrianPfc .40	3	16	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	8	47	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	16	Tropicana	18	395	20⅜	19	20	+ ¾
34⅞	17½	TRW In 1.10	6	97	18½	17¾	17¾	— ½
89½	55	TRW pf4.40		16	55¼	55¾	56	— ½
15¾	10⅞	TucsonG .84	6	33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5	TwenCe .15e	5	89	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
25⅞	10⅝	TylerCp .20	4	30	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34½	15⅜	UAL Inc	10	900	19½	18⅛	19	+ ⅜
22¾	14⅜	UARCO 1.10	6	9	15½	15¼	15¼	
19⅞	13	UGI Cp 1.32	6	20	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
27⅝	10	UMC Ind .96	4	47	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7½	Unarco .40b	4	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
37½	25⅝	UnilvLt .84e	5	2	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	—
55¾	40	UnNV 2.60e	5	1	39½	39½	39½	—
62¼	35⅛	U Cmp 1.40	15	180	55¾	54⅞	55½	+ 1⅛
51¾	29¼	UnCarb 2.10	6	696	31¾	29⅞	31⅛	+ 1¾
47⅞	14¼	UnCom 1.33	4	83	14⅝	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
12¾	4⅜	Union Corp	10	89	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
18⅞	14	Un Elec 1.28	9	127	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
105	93	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	95	95	95	+ 1
62½	53⅞	Un El pf4.50		z160	55	54½	55	
27⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	2	56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	9	357	47⅞	45¾	47½	+ 1⅝
64⅝	45⅛	UOCa pf2.50		192	62⅛	59⅜	61⅜	+ 2¼
67½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	16	157	64	62⅛	63¼	+ 1⅛
16½	9½	UnPac pf.47		74	14½	14	14½	+ ½
40	21⅛	Unionam .84	7	161	22	20	20¼	— 1
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	211	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
106¼	89	Unirval pf 8		z80	89¾	89	89	
46⅛	20	Unit Air 1.80	4	267	23	20¾	23	+ 1⅛
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	6	138	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
15½	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		12	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	—
10	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		82	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	UnitFin Cal	3	25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
31	17⅛	UnitGas .92	6	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ¼
34⅛	25⅝	U Illum 2.32	7	9	26	25¾	25¾	
9⅝	5	UnitInd .34	3	16	5⅜	4¾	4⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
32⅞	5	UnitInn .10	5	64	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
28⅝	15	UJerBk 1.04	7	21	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	UnMM 1.30	4	58	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	+ ½
20½	6	Un Nuclr		211	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	12⅛	UnRefng .32	4	37	13⅛	13	13¼	
44⅜	33⅜	USFidG 2.40	9	81	34	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
39½	18⅛	USFor 6.05e		230	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅝	USFrgt 1.40	6	101	13¾	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
27⅝	17⅛	USGyps 1.60	5	174	17½	17⅛	17¼	
30¾	21½	USGy pf1.80		14	21¾	21½	21½	
25¼	3⅝	USHome .16	2	80	4⅛	4⅜	4½	
21⅞	7¾	US Ind .65	3	367	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	13	3	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
16⅛	9⅛	USRlty 1.36	10	29	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
23¾	10⅛	USShoe .95	6	34	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
37⅛	26¾	USSteel 1.60	6	426	32½	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	9	35	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	UnTel 1.04	10	214	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	1⅞	UnTel wt		7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
30	19⅞	UnTl 2pf1.50		39	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	23	UnTel pf1.50		4	24	24	24	+ ¾
15⅛	6	Unitrode Cp	8	70	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅞
35	23⅝	UnLeaf 1.76	6	3	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	UnivOil .25e	9	339	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
104⅜	69⅝	Upjohn .88	32	1859	74	7	72¾	+ 3
16½	10	UrisBld .20e		77	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	21¾	USLIFE .28	13	127	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .93e		62	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
22¾	15	USM sip .60	4	29	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
33¾	25½	USM pf2.10		4	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¼
20	16¾	USM pf1.50		z220	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
57	30⅞	Utahint .52	29	193	52⅞	51⅞	52⅜	+ 1¼
38½	30¼	UtahPL 2.32	8	45	33½	32¼	33¼	
37⅝	23	UV Ind 1a	4	16	28¾	27½	28½	+ 1
29	20¼	UV In pf1.25	3	18	23¾	21¼	23⅜	+ 1⅝

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅛	9⅝	Varian .10e	11	83	11½	10⅝	11½	+ 1
20¼	7	VCA Cp .44	4	50	7¾	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	21½	Veedr 1.72a	6	3	24	24	24	— ¼
15	5⅝	VendoCo .40	6	45	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
17	7	Venice .20	5	13	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	12½	VestSe 1.14e		66	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	39	217	33¼	32	32⅞	+ 1⅛
34⅛	15⅝	VF Corp .64	8	49	17¾	17	17	— ½
20	4⅜	Viacom Int	7	732	5	4⅝	4¾	
18⅝	6½	VictCmp .50	6	51	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	13½	VaEPw 1.16	6	397	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z540	106	106	106	
104⅜	95	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	95½	95½	95½	— ½
102½	90¾	VaEP pf7.45		z110	92½	92	92	— ½
73½	63	VaE&P pf 5		z130	63¼	63	63	
19½	3	Vornado .77t	5	138	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
22½	12½	VSI Corp .52	5	11	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	20½	VulMat 1.40	6	6	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	5	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜

W

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅝	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	59	32¼	31	31¾	— ⅝
96¾	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		7	68½	67½	67½	— 1
33⅛	15⅝	WacRl 2.44e	6	60	16¾	16⅛	16½	
22⅝	12⅞	Walgreen 1	6	34	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ 1¼
57⅞	49⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	13	3	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
25⅝	14⅜	Wall Bus .45	10	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¾
18⅝	9¼	WallMu .60a	3	22	9⅛	9	9⅛	
34⅞	13⅝	WalMar .05e	15	24	13⅞	13	13⅞	
33½	12	Wang Labs	16	43	18	17	17¾	+ ⅜
12	4⅛	Ward Foods		51	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
20½	8⅛	Warnaco .80	3	50	9	8¾	9	
16	8⅜	WrnerCo .50	5	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
39⅛	9	WrnCom .40	4	184	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
133⅜	47½	WrnC pf4.25		3	48	47	48	+ ½
78	18⅛	WrnC pf7.25		7	19	16¼	19	— ¼
54⅞	33⅝	WarnL .72a	20	337	35¼	34	36	+ ¾
43¾	22	Warn S 1.20	10	51	32¾	31¾	32	— 1½
27⅞	20	WashGs 1.88	6	21	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	14	WashSH .88	4	3	13⅞	13¼	13¾	— ¼
22¼	17¾	WasWP 1.44	9	31	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅝D
17⅝	12½	Waste Mgmt	18	94	14⅞	13¾	14½	— ¼
41¾	14½	WatknJ .05e	17	8	16½	15¼	16	+ ¾
11¼	5	WayGos .60	5	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
23½	16¼	WayG pf1.60		5	16¼	16	16¼	
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
11¼	7¼	WeanUnit pf		2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ 1¼
11¼	5¼	Weathrd .40	3	14	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8¼	2¾	Webb Del E	3	73	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	WellMcL .54	3	26	6⅝	6	6½	
21¼	12⅝	WeisMkt .50	7	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅞	Welbilt Corp		38	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+ 3-16
29½	19¾	WellFgo .96	9	46	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅞
25⅞	15⅛	WllFM 2.11e	7	39	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
21⅛	7⅛	WellRG .68a	3	29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .40a	5	4	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
25⅝	16½	WestctTr .75	8	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
63½	57	WlQP pf4.50		z220	57½	56⅜	56½	— ½
30⅜	19	WlPtPep 2a	5	39	22½	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	WnAirL .25e	5	547	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ 1¼
37⅛	23½	WnBnc 1.40	7	142	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ½
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	139	7	6⅝	6⅝	
		WnPub .60	5	34	13	12½	12½	
49½	10	WUnion 1.40	6	1089	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
80	61	Wn Un pf 6		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅞
99	41½	WnUn pf4.60		8	42	39¾	39¾	— 2¼
110¼	45½	WnUn pf4.90		9	45¾	42½	42½	— 2
47⅛	29⅝	WestgEl .97	14	474	31⅝	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅝
40⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	7	173	31	30¼	30⅛	— ½
31¾	16¼	Weybrg 1.28	5	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
40⅝	34⅝	Weyhsr n.80	15	763	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅜
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	9	141	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅞
21⅜	10¼	WheelPitt St	5	79	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	
64⅜	55	WhelPit pf 6		z40	54	54	54	— 1
53½	43	WhelPit pf 5		z50	43	43	43	
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	10	660	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅜
21⅞	8¾	WhitCon .40	3	186	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		6	36⅛	35½	35½	— ½
16	8⅛	White Motor	5	71	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
7¾	2	Whittaker	33	483	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
28⅜	10⅝	WickesCrp 1	4	102	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	5½	WiebitSt .25b	5	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
47½	17⅛	WillRoss .48	20	257	30⅛	26⅝	29⅞	+ 3¼
72⅜	39	Williams Co	16	459	68⅜	67¼	68⅜	+ 1
53⅝	19	Wms Co wt		382	48½	47¼	48½	+ ¾
65	35¼	Wms C pf.80		30	62¼	60½	60½	— 3⅜
41⅜	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	16	27	36¾	36⅛	36¾	
27⅛	3	Winnebago	9	189	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	21	WisEl P 1.72	9	20	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
18	14¼	WiscPS 1.24	7	25	15⅝	15	15	
24⅝	15⅛	Witco 1.04	5	95	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	WolvW .05p	41	32	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	7⅞	Wometco .50	6	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	WoodsCp .48	5	14	10¼	10	10	
31⅞	16⅞	Wolwth 1.20	5	220	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅝
47½	39¾	Wolw pf2.20		14	30	29	29	— 2[illegible]
7⅜	3⅛	World Arwy	6	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ [illegible]
69½	52½	Wrigly 2.42a	10	15	52⅜	52	52	— [illegible]
17½	6⅞	Wurlitzr .80	10	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ [illegible]
11¾	2⅞	Wyly Corp		92	3	2¾	2⅞	

X

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
170	118⅝	XeroxCp 1	38	1208	120¾	115	118⅝	— 1[illegible]
26½	14⅛	Xtra 1.57t	4	49	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ 1

Y

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	9¼	YngsDr .30a	6	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— 1

Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43½	13⅝	ZaleCorp .72	6	149	14½	14	14½	+ [illegible]
35	13½	Zale pfA .80		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ [illegible]
37¼	19¼	Zapata .10e	7	140	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞	+ 2[illegible]
29¾	4½	Zayre Corp	2	89	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ [illegible]
55	24⅝	ZenithR 1.52	8	208	26⅜	24⅞	26⅛	+ 1[illegible]
22⅜	9	Zurn Ind .28	8	49	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— [illegible]

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9454	Abitibi	$ 10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
2880	Acklands	$ 10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
1200	Acres Ltd	$ 10⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
18500	Asnico E	630	620	620	
200	Agra Ind	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
2978	Alta Gas T	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
136	Alta Nat	$ 18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
620	Algo Cent	$ 10½	10½	10½	
2800	Alliance B	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
1000	Alminex	685	675	670	— 5
1000	Argus C pr	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
300	Alco A	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
6420	Bank N S	$ 39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
10036	Bell Canad	$ 42	39⅞	40⅞	— ¼
2207	Bethm	$ 19¾	18½	19½	— ¼
6000	Block Bros	365	360	360	— 5
8800	Bovis Cor	190	180	185	
6727	BP Can	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2800	Bralor Res	110	100	105	
10400	Bramalea	$ 6	5⅞	6	+ ½
600	Brameda	50	42	43	
3050	Brenda M	650	620	650	
2800	BC Forest	$ 19½	18	18⅝	— ½
180	BC Phones	$ 61⅛	60⅞	61½	
10000	Brunswk	465	455	460	— 5
726	Budd Auto	$ 9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
8000	Burns Fds	$ 14	14	14	
10270	Cad Dev	$ 10¼	10½	10½	
331	Cal Pow	$ 22¾	22	22	— 1
45155	Camflo	$ 11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
579	Campau A	$ 7⅝	7½	7½	
1000	C Pakrs C	$ 23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
1175	Can Perm	$ 19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
10300	C Tung	305	293	295	+ 2
6300	C Cablesy	$ 10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
6326	C Imp Bank	$ 27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
7200	C Ind Gas	$ 7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
416	CIL	$ 19½	19	19½	+ ½
10070	Cdn Tire A	$ 47	46	47	+ ¼
900	C Utilies	$ 9⅛	9½	9½	
200	Candel Oil	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1060	Cassiar	960	950	960	—40
7300	Celanese	480	450	475	
51000	Chemaloy	285	220	241	—14
3737	Chieftan D	970	905	930	—40
395	C Holiday	$ 8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
6300	Con Bldg	280	250	255	
9230	C Rambler	250	245	250	+10
2100	Con Distrb	$ 12	11⅞	12	
8130	Cons Gas	$ 16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
1800	Conwest	395	395	395	
1800	Craigmt	665	650	650	— 5
4035	Crush Intl	$ 9	8⅞	9	
2199	Denison	$ 45	45	45	— ⅛
3260	Dicknsn	345	340	340	— 5
4400	Dofasco	$ 27	26½	27	— ½
425	Dom Store	$ 12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
600	Dupont	$ 20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
7400	Dylex L A	$ 6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
2575	Electro Ind	$ 8	7⅞	7¾	— ¼
3900	Falcon C	$ 30⅛	30¼	30¼	
6100	Fraser	$ 20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅛
6000	Fed Ind Ltd	$ 5¾	5⅝	5¾	
8335	Falcon	$ 38¾	37	37¾	— 1
1000	Francana	975	975	975	
100	Fruehauf	$ 8½	8½	8½	
50	Gen Distrb	$ 10	10	10	
16330	Gnt Mascot	195	180	185	—10
6650	Gibraltar	$ 10⅛	990	10⅛	+35
300	Goodyer	$ 13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
8800	Granduc	335	325	325	—10
2100	Gt COilsds	930	925	940	—10
3350	GL Paper	$ 22	22	22	
200	Gr Plains	$ 26½	25½	26½	— ½
60	Gt W Life	$ 60½	59⅞	60½	
800	Greyhnd	$ 17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
620	Guar Trst	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6700	Hambro C	400	390	400	—10
3525	Hawker S	465	445	465	— 5
732	Hayes D A	$ 7	6½	6½	— ¼
12230	Houston O	289	260	285	+25
3550	H Bay Co	$ 15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
500	Huron Eri	$ 30½	30⅛	30½	
5600	IAC	$ 17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
200	Indusmin	$ 9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
300	Inglis	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
600	Inland Gas	$ 8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
8076	Intpr Pipe	$ 20⅛	19¾	20⅛	— ¼
2100	Inv Grp A	$ 7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2500	Jannock	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
8500	Kaiser Re	395	365	385	+10
6430	Kaps Tran	460	440	450	— 5
200	Kelsey H	$ 8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11031	Kerr Add	$ 10¾	10½	10½	— ½
1200	Koffler	$ 5½	5½	5½	
1548	Labatt A	$ 22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
1496	Laura Sec	430	405	405	—20
1200	Lob Co A	$ 5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1230	Lob Co B	$ 5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
350	Loeb Ms	370	370	370	+10
1250	Mclan H A	$ 8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
11100	MB Ltd	$ 30¾	29½	30	— ¾
150	M L Mils	$ 20¼	20	20¼	— 1
325	Maligmi	$ 29	29	29	+ 1
100	Met Stores	$ 11½	11⅛	11½	
7592	Microsyst	$ 5⅝	490	5	— ½
13730	Moore	$ 48½	47⅞	48¼	+ ¼
2400	Murphy	$ 9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1100	Nat Trust	$ 17⅛	17¼	17½	+ ½
9098	Noranda A	$ 48⅜	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
4900	Orchan	425	415	425	+ 5
1600	OSF Ind	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6	
4355	Oshawa A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22200	Pamour	700	685	685	+ 5
625	PanCan P	$ 12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1500	Pembin A	380	375	375	— 5
500	Pembin B	365	365	365	
1330	Petrofina	$ 20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
1205	Pine Point	$ 30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
2950	Placer	$ 21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
5950	Rapid Dta	215	200	215	+ 5
2700	Rayrock	90	80	80	—15
300	Reed Oslr A	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
800	Reichhold	$ 16	16	16	
1400	Scotts	$ 8½	8	8	— ½
10123	Shell Can	$ 17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ¼
22725	Sherritt	$ 14⅛	13	13½	
8855	Siebens	$ 13½	12⅞	13	— ¾
8964	Simpsons	$ 8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
2365	Simpson S	$ 11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
687	Slater Stl	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
3750	Stl W Can	$ 7¼	7	7	— ¼
9225	Southam	$ 28¼	27½	27½	— 1½
70	St Brodcst	$ 10	10	10	
6695	Stelco	$ 28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
8705	Steep R	169	161	165	
14450	Sundale O	730	700	725	+35
17730	Tara	$ 11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
1730	Teck Cor A	310	300	310	+15
1950	Teck Cor B	285	280	285	+ 5
1417	Teledyne	425	420	420	— 5
2900	Thom Nes	$ 12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
3497	Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅛	33¾	34	— ⅛
770	Traders A	$ 15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
3200	Tr Can PL	$ 32	31½	31¾	
1725	Trans Mt	$ 14⅝	14½	14½	
1108	U Keno	440	420	440	
4362	U Siscoe	485	450	450	
150	Un Carbid	$ 15½	15⅛	15¼	
9355	Un Gas	$ 9¼	8⅞	9	
200	Union Oil	$ 13¾	13¼	13¼	
7900	Upp Can	275	255	270	
3600	Voyager P	560	530	535	
240	Weldwod	$ 11¼	11	11	
57250	Wstburne	$ 10	9¾	10	
1900	West Mine	290	280	290	
3300	W Realty	450	430	430	
200	Westnhse	$ 16½	16	16	
300	Weston	$ 18½	18⅛	18½	
423	White Pas	$ 8½	8⅛	8½	
7002	Woodwd A	$ 20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
3300	Yk Bear	450	445	450	

Total sales 2,753,710 shares

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—*The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.*

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.06	4.45
Advisrs	4.16	4.55
Aetna F.	7.18	7.77
Aetna Shr	13.28	14.61
Afuture F	8.04	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.60	.65
Allstate	10.11	11.62
Alpha	10.73	10.70
Amcap	4.84	4.52
Am Birth	9.66	10.61
Am Diver	7.56	8.70
Am Eqity	4.01	4.40
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.45	7.05
Incme	7.82	8.66
Invest	7.32	8.00
Invest	7.32	8.00
Specl	6.76	7.39
Stock	6.45	7.31
Am Grth	5.11	5.58
Am Insin	4.21	4.60
Am Invs	4.66	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.67	8.38
AmN Gth	1.90	2.08
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.56	3.90
Grwth	6.73	7.38
Incme	6.96	7.63
Fd Inv	6.70	7.34
Vent	7.34	8.04
Astron	3.35	3.66
Audax Fd	5.93	6.48
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.20	4.57
Fnd B	6.64	7.22
Stock	5.43	5.93
Scien	3.89	4 23
BLC Grth	9.83	10.74
Babson	10.24	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.17	6.74
Bayrk Gr	5.94	6.49
Beacn Hil	7.49	N.L.
Beacn In	9.37	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.31	3.62
Bondstk	4.20	4.59
Bost Fdn	8.71	9.52
Brwn Fd	unavail	
Burnh Fd	9.42	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.33	12.41
Candn	20.57	22.53
Divid	3.14	3.44
NatW S	8.99	9.84
NY Vnt	10.00	10.95
CG Fund	8.90	9.62
Cap Trin	9.71	10.61
Centry Sh	12.94	14.14
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.73	10.63
Bond	8.86	9.70
Com St	1.23	1.34
Eq Grt	7.10	7.74
Eq Pro	2.81	3.07
Fd Am	7.32	8.00
Grwth	4.54	4.96
Incom	6.59	7.20
Incom	6.59	7.20
Specl	1.69	1.85
Vent	7.60	8.31
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.21	7.88
Frt Cap	4.43	4.84
Shrhld	6.78	7.41
Specl	5.92	6.47
Chemicl	9.33	10.20
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.53	4.95
Man Fd	3.41	3.73
Schust	7.06	7.72
Schu Sp	6.83	7.46
TMR A	7.38	8.07
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.11	9.96
Equty	2.81	3.07
Fund	9.79	10.70
Grwth	5.44	5.95
Incom	9.61	10.50
Vent	2.63	2.87
Colu Grth	11.25	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.02	1.10
Cwlth C	1.32	1.43
Comp Gr	5.94	6.49
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	8.39	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.75	10.25
Constel G	4.97	5.43
Cont Mut	7.06	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.24	12.14
Crn WDiv	5.19	5.67
Crn WDal	5.50	6.01
Dallas Fd	3.09	
Davge Fd	6.57	N.L.
deVegh	55.84	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.95	9.78
Delaw	8.35	9.13
Delta	4.44	4.58
Dir Cap	3.95	4.33
Dodg Cox	13.99	
Drexel	8.73	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.84	10.78
Equit	3.60	3.86
Levge	13.75	15.07
Spl Inc	7.11	7.79
Third C	9.36	10.26
E&E Fd	3.02	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.68	7.32
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.14	10.00
Grwth	11.04	12.07
Incom	5.94	6.49
Specl	6.77	7.40
Stock	11.29	12.34
EDIE Spl	17.42	N.L.
Egret Gt	11.09	12.05
Elfun Tr	14.04	
Emer Sec	2.88	3.14
Energy	11.15	N.L.
Fairfld	7.58	8.28
Farm Bu	8.12	N.L.
Fed Res	6.77	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.88	9.70
Capit	10.21	11.16
Contfd	8.54	
Conv	6.77	
Dstny	5.98	
Essex	7.65	
Evrst	10.56	11.53
Fidel	13.94	15.23
Purtn	8.88	9.70
Salem	3.42	3.74
Trend	20.27	22.15
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.07	N.L.
Indust	3.83	N.L.
Incom	5.57	N.L.
Vent	3.72	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.67	10.57
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.58	5.00
Grwth	6.71	7.35
Incom	7.60	8.33
Stock	7.10	7.78
Fst Mult	7.51	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.09	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	7.25	N.L.
100 Fd	9.44	N.L.
101 Fd	7.67	N.L.
Twen F	5.76	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.94	4.31
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.83	5.28
Incom	10.74	11.74
Mutal	8.13	8.89
Specl	10.79	11.79
Foursq	8.21	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.56	7.19
Grwth	6.40	7.01
Utils	4.06	4.45
Incom	1.73	1.90
US Gov	9.84	10.78
Capit	4.55	4.99
Equit	3.78	4.14
Frkln Lfe	9.80	10.71
FdF Dep	7.88	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.32	9.09
Impac	7.57	8.27
Ind Trd	9.87	10.79
Pilot	7.40	8.09
Gatewy	5.55	6.00
GE S& S	30.16	
Gen Sec	5.59	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.94	4.31
Grth Ind	17.95	N.L.
Guard M	20.93	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.74	4.09
Grwth	5.49	5.99
Incom	5.89	6.43
H&C Fd	8.81	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.76	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.92	7.56
Hedge	5.79	
Heritge	1.44	1.57
Hor Man	16.33	17.66
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.07	4.45
Incom	3.98	4.35
Trus sh	13.42	14.67
Trus un	3.63	
Imp Cap	8.26	9.03
Imp Gth	6.60	7.21
IncF Am	12.00	13.11
Industry	2.92	3.19
INTGN	8.11	8.77
Int Invst	12.74	13.90
Inver Gth	7.64	N.L.
ICA	11.53	12.60
Inv Guid	6.47	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.24	
Inves Bos	9.98	10.91
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.89	7.55
Capit G	2.50	2.74
Capit S	5.04	5.52
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	5.69	
IDS ndl	5.02	5.45
Mutl	8.70	9.46
Prog	3.45	3.75
Stock	17.16	18.65
Select	9.27	9.97
Var Py	7.06	7.68
Inv Resh	4.69	5.13
Istel	21.19	21.85
Ivy	6.43	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.53	9.27
Janus F	15.75	N.L.
J Hanck	6.82	7.41
J Hanc Sl	7.42	8.07
Johnstn	21.89	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.10	4.47
Cus B1	18.40	19.45
Cus B2	19.71	21.05
Cus B4	7.81	8.56
Cus K1	6.79	7.44
Cus K2	5.29	5.79
Cus S1	19.56	21.44
Cus S2	9.73	10.66
Cus S3	6.92	7.58
Cus S4	3.50	3.84
Polar	3.25	3.55
Knickb	5.55	6.08
Knick Gt	6.43	7.04
Land Gth	6.49	7.10
Lenox Fd	4.65	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.89	15.25
Lex Gr	5.15	5.68
Lex Rh	12.26	13.40
Life Ins	7.45	8.14
Linc Ntl	6.05	6.61
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.62	N.L.
Mut	13.32	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.16	6.66
A Bus	2.70	2.95
Bnd Db	9.28	10.14
Luth Bro	9.30	10.16
Luth Inc	9.34	10.21
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.50	8.22
Indep	7.47	8.19
Mass	10.76	11.79
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.33	11.29
MIG	11.11	12.14
MID	12.51	13.67
MFD	11.78	12.87
MCD	12.92	14.12
Mates	1.54	N.L.
Mathers	8.78	N.L.
Mid AM	4.45	4.86
MONY F	9.69	10.59
MSB Fd	12.43	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.66	9.49
MIF Fd	7.21	7.79
MIF Gth	3.77	4.08
M OmaG	4.30	4.67
M Omahl	8.39	9.12
Mut Shrs	14.81	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.84	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.27	[illegible]
Natl Ind	9.14	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.60	8.31
Bond	4.61	5.04
Divid	3.24	3.54
Grwth	5.63	6.15
Pf Stk	5.75	6.28
Incom	4.34	4.74
Stock	6.10	6.67
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.18	17.59
Grwth	9.55	10.38
Side	14.61	15.88
Neuw Cef	4.37	N.L.
Neuw Fd	unavail	
New Per	13.45	14.70
New Wld	10.59	11.57
Newton	12.27	13.41
Nich Strg	11.80	N.L.
Noreast	14.81	N.L.
Omega	7.80	7.72
One WmS	15.50	N.L.
ONelll Fd	11.87	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.23	6.81
AIM	9.30	10.16
Time	5.80	6.34
OTC Sec	9.12	9.91
Param M	5.98	6.54
Paul Rvr	6.21	6.70
Pegas Fd	4.41	4.84
Penn Sq	6.42	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.93	
Phila	5.62	6.16
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.58	7.19
Mag C	2.98	3.27
Incom	8.36	9.14
Pine St	9.52	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.40	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.18	6.75
Fund	10.97	11.99
II	8.72	9.53
Plan Inv	8.78	9.60
Pilgrth	10.52	11.50
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.40	N.L.
N Era	11.15	N.L.
N Horiz	7.76	N.L.
Pro Fund	6.96	N.L.
Provid	3.73	4.08
Prov Gth	7.42	8.11
Pru SIP	8.84	9.66
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.07	11.01
Equit	7.96	8.70
Georg	13.64	14.91
Grwth	9.47	10.35
Incom	7.90	8.63
Invest	8.67	9.48
Vista	8.96	9.79
Voyag	9.28	10.14
Revere	5.42	5.92
Rinfret	12.84	
Safec Eqt	7.38	8.07
Sagitars	2.12	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.41	N.L.
Specl	23.50	[illegible]
Balan	14.29	[illegible]
Com St	9.08	[illegible]
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.04	[illegible]
Ad Inc	3.34	[illegible]
Ad Ins	7.78	[illegible]
Comp C	4.38	[illegible]
Inc Bos	5.48	[illegible]
Lever	4.48	[illegible]
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.14	[illegible]
Invest	6.03	[illegible]
Ultra	5.71	[illegible]
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	6.90	[illegible]
Sel Opp	8.25	[illegible]
Sel Spl	12.10	[illegible]
Sent Gth	10.11	[illegible]
Sentry F	11.47	[illegible]
Shareholders Gr:		
Cmstk	3.32	[illegible]
Entrp	5.39	[illegible]
Flet Fd	3.94	[illegible]
Harbr	7.35	[illegible]
Legal	6.13	[illegible]
Pace	6.52	[illegible]
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.22	[illegible]
Incom	16.60	[illegible]
Invest	8.76	[illegible]
Sherm. D	8.00	[illegible]
Side Fd	6.43	[illegible]
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.04	[illegible]
Invest	9.21	[illegible]
Trust	7.09	[illegible]
Vent	[illegible]	[illegible]
SB Eqty	9.24	[illegible]
SB I&Gr	9.84	[illegible]
SoGen Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw Invs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swin Gt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sover Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spectra F	[illegible]	[illegible]
S&P IntD	[illegible]	[illegible]
State BondGr:		
Com F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prog F	[illegible]	[illegible]
StFrm Gt	[illegible]	[illegible]
SFrm In	[illegible]	[illegible]
State St	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steadman Fund:		
Am. Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asso F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stein Roe Fd:		
Balan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cap O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tech	[illegible]	[illegible]
Survey F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sync Gth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temp Gl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trns Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trav Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tudr Hed	[illegible]	[illegible]
TwnC Gl	[illegible]	[illegible]
TwnC Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
USAA Gt	[illegible]	[illegible]
US GovSe	[illegible]	[illegible]
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balan	[illegible]	[illegible]
ComSt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unif Mut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unifund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Svc Gr:		
Broad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]
U Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whleh	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Funds:		
Accm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con Gr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scien	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vang	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value Line F:		
Val Lf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lev Grt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spl Sit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandrbt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vangd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vang TN	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varin P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall St G	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weing Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellngtn Grp:		
Explr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ivest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welltn	[illegible]	[illegible]
West B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windr	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westf Grt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisc Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ziegler	[illegible]	[illegible]

European Gold Markets

Dec. 14, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	104.35	105.00	+1.35
Zurich	103.75	105.00	+1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)...	103.76	103.85	+0.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Dec. 14, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix...	9 1/2	9 3/4	—1 1/8
One Month...	11 3/8	11 1/2	+ 7/16
3 Months....	10 7/16	10 9/16	— 1/8
6 Months....	10 1/4	10 3/8	——
One Year...	9 9/16	9 11/16	— 1/16

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 6

AmMet Clx, CNA Larwn, ContOil pf, Dressr Ind, Dresser pf, Dressr pf B

NEW LOWS- 286

Abbott Lab, Addressog, Advan Inv, Aileen Inc, AJ Indust, Akzona, Ala Gas, Allied Pd, Allied Strs, AmAir Filt, Am Home, AmWat Wks, Ameron, Apache Cp, APL Cp pfC, ARA Svc, ArcataN pf, Aro Corp, AtlCity El, Avery Prod, BanCal Tr, Bard CR, Barnett Mtg, Bath Ind, Bearings, Beat Food, Bendix pf, Benef 4.50pf, Benef 4.30pf, Black Deck, Boeing, Book Mnth, Boston Ed, BdwyHa pf, Bklyn UGas, Buff Forge, Burroughs, Canal Rand, Carling OKe, Caro FrgtC, Carrier Cp, Carter Wall, Cavng Com, Chelsea Ind, Chesebrgh, Cl Rltylnv, City Invest, Cityinv wt, Cylnv 1.31pf, Cluett Pea, CNA Finl, CNA F pfA, Coca Cola, CocaBtg NY, Coldwl Bnkr, ColgPal pf, Coltln 4.25pf, CBS pf, Compur Sci, Con Foods, ConFds pf A, Conlll Cp, Conlll Prop, ContlIRlty, Coopei TR, CooprTR pf, Copelnd Cp, CorngGlW, Credit Fin, DeSoto Inc, Det Edison, DelE 7.68pf, DelE 5.50pf, Dexter Cp, Dick AB, Divers Ind, Dover Corp, Eagle Pich, Emerson El, Envirich Cp, Esquire, ExCellO, Excelsr InS, Extendcar, Farah Mfg, Fed Mogul, Fst Chart, FsINSt Bnc, FlexiVan Cp, Flintkote, FMC Cp pf, FlHow Pap, Fruehf Corp, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, GAF Cp pf, GCA Corp, Gemini Cap, Gen Am Inv, Gen Cigar, Gen Develp, Genstar Ltd, Gibraltr Fin, Goodyear, Grant WT, GrtLkDred, GtrWshInv, GrnGnt pf, Hall Frank, Hall Print, HarteHks N, Hazeltine, Hecks Inc, Hillenbrnd, Hobart Mfg, Holiday Inn, Holly Sug, Honeywell, Horizon Cp, Host Intl, Houdaill Ind, Hought Mif, House Fin, HseF 2.50pf, IllCent pf, ImpCpAm, Interco Inc, IBM 2, IntT&T pfO, Ipco Hospit, IU Int Cp, IU Int pf, JimWalt 5pf, Johns Manv, Johnsn John, Johnson Svc, JohnsSv pf, Jon Logan, Jorgensen, KansCty PL, KanPwLt, KaufBrd pf, Kentcky Ut, Kimb Clark, Kings DStr, Kraftco Cp, Lane Bryant, Lear Sieg pf, Leasco pfC, LevFd Cap, Liberty Cp, Ligg Myers, Lilly Ell 2, Litton ptcpf, LomN Mtg, LongILt pfI, Ludlow Cp, Lykes Yngs, Macy RH, Madisn Fd, Manpower, Massey F, MasMu Mtg, McGrw Hill, McGrHill pf, McNell Cp, Melv Shoe, Motromed, Microdot, MidCont Tel, MinnMM, MobilOil, Mobil Home, Mohw Rub, Monsanto, Munsingw, Myers LE, Nat Aviat, Nat Tea, Neptun Mtr, NewEng GE, NewEng TT, NIM 3.90pf, NLT Corp, Norris Ind, NoSPw 7pf, NSPw 3.60pf, Ogden Co pf, OhE 4.44pf, OhE 3.90pf, Outbd Mar, Pac TelTel, PainWeb JC, Penn Fruit, Penney JC, Penna PwLt, Pet Inc, PhEl 4.68pf, Ph El 4.30pf, Phil Subrb, Pickwck Int, Pier1 Imp, Plessey Ltd, PPG Ind, Premier Ind, Proct Gamb, PSA Inc, PSEG 8.08pf, PSEG 4.30pf, PSInd 3.50pf, PubSvc NH, PubS NwMx, Purex Corp, QuakOat 3pf, Quesir ptA, Ranco Inc, Reeves Bro, Reliab Str, RepFin Svc, Richardsn, Ridder Pub, RobrtsnH, Roch GasE, Rockwint pf, Sangamo El, SavnhEP A, Scherg Plgh, SCOA Ind, Searle GD, Shapell Ind, Shellr 1.40pf, Sierra PacP, SingerCo pf, Smith AO, Smiths Tran, Sony Corp, SwsFor Ind, SwstFInd pf, Squibb Corp, StatMut Inv, Sterl Drug, Stride Rite, Stude Worth, StuWor ptA, Sunbeam, Taft Brdcst, TexGasT pf, Texas Ind, Timken Co, Tools Roll, TransW Air, Transcn Lin, Unilevr Ltd, Unilevr NV, Unionam, Unit Alrcft, Unit Indust, Unit M&M, US Shoe, USM 2.10pf, USM 1.50pf, VCA Corp, Vendo Co, VSI Corp, Wall Murr, WalMart St, Ward Foods, Warner Co, WarnC pfB, Wash Steel, WaynGos pf, Well McLn, WPenPw pf, Wn Bancorp, WnUn 4.60pf, WnUn 4.90pf, WhlgPlt 6pf, White Cons, Wickes Cp, Witco Chem, Woolworth, Woolwth pf, Wrigley, Wyly Corp, Xerox Co, Zurn Ind

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
900	Algoma	$ 19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
4473	Bank Mont	$ 16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
1269	Brinco	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	
925	CAE Ind	$ 7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
407	Can Cement	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
350	Cdn Indust	$ 17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
1200	Canron	$ 16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
800	Com BusM	425	450	455	— 5
2220	Con Bath	$ 24⅛	24	24⅛	
400	Crn Zell A	$ 23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
1470	Dom Bridge	$ 35	36	36	— ¼
900	Dom Glass	$ 11½	11½	11½	— ¼
650	Dom Text	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4200	Fncl Col	450	425	425	—40
1009	Imasco	$ 28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ½
300	Ivaco	$ 9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
1000	Molson A	$ 22	21⅝	22	
300	Molson B	$ 22	22	22	
300	Phoenix C	275	275	275	—15
1352	Power Cp	$ 9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4825	Price Co	$ 13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
6455	Royal Bank	$ 33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
510	Royal Trust	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
700	Steinberg A	$ 19¼	19	19	
600	Unican Sec	325	325	325	—15
200	Zellers	$ 12	12	12	— ½

Total sales 1,086,106 shares.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 14, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gen Motors	254,600	47½	+ ⅛
Safeway Str	198,600	32½	— ¼
Upjohn Co	185,900	72¾	+3
Airco Inc	175,000	17	+ ⅛
Southern Co	154,300	15⅝	
FstNat City	152,000	40⅞	— ½
Monsanto	134,900	45½	+1⅞
Am Home	123,800	37½	+ ½
Xerox Cp	120,300	118⅝	—1⅛
Texaco Inc	119,100	28⅛	+1¼
CNA Finl	116,900	8⅞	— ⅛
East Kodak	110,700	113¼	+5⅝
Kresge SS	109,500	29⅞	+ ½
Wstn Union	108,900	10⅜	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel	108,500	48	+1

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.00	18.13
Advances	914	355
Declines	*557*	*1154*
Unchanged	364	317
Total issues	1835	1826
New 1973 highs	6	6
New 1973 lows	286	307

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Housl Oil M	88,600	53⅝	—2⅛
Syntex	72,400	113¾	+3¼
Texas Intl	65,200	9⅝	+ ⅛
Coleman	45,600	7⅛	+1⅜
Imper Oil	42,400	40⅛	— ⅜
McCull Oil	34,100	4⅞	+ ¼
Colr Intl	29,000	2⅛	
Champ Ho	28,900	3¼	+ ⅛
Copen Rdin	24,800	2⅛	+ ¼
Teradyne In	24,700	13¾	— ⅛
Approx total stock sales		3,090,000	
Stock sales year ago		4,224,655	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
88.47	85.80	87.46	+.29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	805.66	823.57	793.51	815.65	+15.22
20 Trn	170.92	174.75	168.02	172.39	+ 2.47
15 Util	86.66	88.09	85.95	87.17	+ 0.55
65 Stk	253.43	258.85	249.76	256.07	+ 4.01

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	105.84	101.84	104.42	+1.03
15 Railroads ...	40.59	39.40	40.28	+0.66
60 Utilities ...	46.00	44.83	45.57	+0.34
500 Stocks	94.53	91.05	93.29	+0.91

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.71	48.71	49.62	+.50
Industrials	54.35	53.32	54.25	+.56
Transportation ..	33.87	33.07	33.84	+.65
Utility	33.16	32.85	33.16	+.32
Finance	61.36	60.45	61.36	+.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 13	302,922	436,295	19,304
Dec. 12	317,884	452,270	16,490
Dec. 11	433,472	479,161	18,004
Dec. 10	431,512	445,646	9,507
Dec. 7	494,067	428,826	7,961
Dec. 6	373,220	497,961	10,742

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Industrial Output Rises in Britain In Latest Month

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The British government today reported an increase in industrial output in October, a month when Britain was comparatively free of industrial strife that is currently threatening to cripple its economy.

The seasonally-adjusted industrial production index for October (1970 equals 100) was estimated at 112.1, up from 111.6 in September and up from 105.1 in October 1972.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell $547 million to $1.932 billion in the week ended Dec. 5, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $314 million higher than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 14, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. *The International Herald Tribune* cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.81
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.87
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.46
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF58.00
(w) Andreae Equity	Can$5.13
(w) Apollo/Tempus/Iss.pr	SF93.42
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.78
(w) Aries Fund	$31.42
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.03
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$8.65
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd	$5.50
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Prop Bonds Aust	Aus.$1.30
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd	Aus.$8.55
BAER, Julius & Co:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF920.70
— (d) Conbar	SF862.00
— (d) Grobar	SF666.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF915.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.56
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$9.60
— (w) BtF Trust S A	$9.38
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.58
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$41.95
(w) Browninvest	$16.03
(r) Cal. Land & Constr	$31.54
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$13.98
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	Can.$4.89
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$12.10
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest	SF979
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh	$112.25
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$668.10
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$8.40
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$10.91
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.20
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V.	$303.37
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF86.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF80.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF135.26
— (d) Intervalor	SF88.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF331.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.58
(w) D.G.C.	$49.73
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.76
(d) Delta Multifund	$8.63
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 5,163
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$2.07
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.01
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv Fd	$12.07
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh	$9.04
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem	—
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,017
(d) Eurunion	$41.46
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.98
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.04
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.56
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$22.00
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$10.51
(d) Fidacem	BF968
(d) Finance Union	$8.85
(w) First/Fund	$13.47
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.01
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd	$8.33
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.73
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$66.77
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$60.38
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$17.60
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF2,176
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF89.12
(d) Fonditalia	$10.74
(d) Fund of Nations	$6.61
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$1.10
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.37
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	Berm.$21.51
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$5.13
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$7.42
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$4.808
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.378
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobel	$26.03
(d) ICOFUND	$10.25
(w) INGROW	$22.29
(d) Interfix	SF301.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.66
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,053
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.53
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.05
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.37
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$4.95
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$10.09
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.53
(r) Japan Selection Fund	$43.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.42
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$63.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.79
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$15.33
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,685
(w) Keyfund	$7.39
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.	$10.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$16.80
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$22.29
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	SF456.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF486.00
(w) Luxfund	$21.05
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.50
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$3.00
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$5.42
(w) N.A.M.F.	$78.55
(w) Nippon Fund	$29.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.46
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$13.01
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$1.83
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$19.82
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,024
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,874
(d) Rentinvest	LF892
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$6.78
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.67
— (d) Global Fund	$5.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF58.05
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$4.36
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.Y.)	$11.46
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.30
— (d) Share Realty	$14.13
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$6.97
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.30
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.31
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd	$6.85
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF5.96
— (d) I.T.F.	$7.77
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM90.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est	SF1,438.00*
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,187.00*
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$184.64
(w) Star Fund	$7.08
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc	$6.79
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF331.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF92.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF98.82
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$22.97
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$31.48
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.07
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.37
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.38
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.55
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF49.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF88.35
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF98.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh	SF127.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF98.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF76.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF76.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF429.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF284.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est	SF172.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM30.35
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.85
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.75
— (d) Unispecial I	DM52.50
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.62
(d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd	$14.37
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.81
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.38
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,236.20
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,419.48
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$436.40
(w) Worldwide Securities	$34.08
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,324.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	87	88
Amax 8-76	98	99
Amax 8⅛-86	100½	101¼
ASEA 8½-86	96	97
Ashland 8-87	94½	95½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93⅝	94⅝
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
Barclay 8½-86	99½	100½
Beecham 8¼-86	96⅛	97⅛
BICC 7¾-87	90⅝	91⅝
Borregaard 8¾-86	97¾	98¾
CN PTT 8-86	97½	98½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100⅛	101⅛
Carrier 8-87	94¼	95¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	98½	99½
Com Union	97¼	98¼
Cons. Food 7½-91	89¼	90¼
Cont Oil 7-80	93½	94½
Conoco 8-86	97¼	98¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	92	93
Copen Tel 8½-86	99	100
Corning 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 9-82	103¼	104¼
Denmark 7½-90	88½	90
Dow Cor 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Dupont 7½-73	98	99
E.D.F. 8½-86	100¼	101¼
E.I.B. 7½-90	89	91
Esso 7½-76	97½	98½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
Escom 8½-86	94½	95½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	97½	98½
First Chic 7-80	91¼	92¼
Ford 8-81	99	100
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96½	97½
GenMills 8-86	98½	99½
GenMot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8¾-86	102½	103½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	89¼	90¼
Granges 8½-89	95½	96½
GTE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Guar Roy 8-87	92½	93½
Haas 8-78	98¼	99¼
Haas 8⅝-86	100¼	101¼
Hambros 7¾-86	91¼	92¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Iceland 8-87	92½	93½
I.C.I. 7½-92	89	90
I.N.I. 8-97	90	91
Ireland 8¼-89	93½	95
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Intl Util 8¼-87	96¼	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	95	96
Lyons 8¾-86	98	99
Mafina 4½-88	93	94½
Metro Est 8¾-86	94	95
Monsanto 8½-86	102½	103½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	95½	96½
Newfoundld 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	89	90
Ontario 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oils-Elv 8¼-85	100½	101½
OwensCorn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac. Light 8-86	95½	96½
Pekema 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Pennwalt 8-86	94½	95½
Petronor 8¾-86	95	96
PhilMorris 8-78	100½	101½
PhilMorris 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Plessy 8½-86	96	97
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	93	94
Queensld 8½-86	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Rank 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Richardson 8¾-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8.88	94½	95½
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	96	97
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
St. Ind. 8½-88	100	101
Sth Africa 8-87	89¾	90¾
Sybron 8-87	94½	95½
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Toxtron 7¾-87	93¼	94¼
Transamer 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 8-84	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
T.R.W. 8¾-86	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	93	94
Union Oil 7¾-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 8-87	93¼	94¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	95	96
Will Glyn 8¼-87	95½	96½
Am Tob 5½-88	91½	93
Ashland 5-88	89	90½
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85
Borden 5-92	75	76½
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73
Carnation 4-88	67	70½
Chevron 5-88	91½	93
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	60½
Chrysler 5-88	61½	63
Con Tel 5½-88	86	87½
Cummins In 6¼-86	88½	90
Dart Ind 4¾-87	94	95½
EastKodak 4½-88	116	118
Econ Lab 4½-87	94½	96
Fedders 5-92	60½	62
Firestone 5-88	74½	76
Ford 6-86	82½	84
Ford 5-88	74½	76
GenElec 4¼-85	96	97½
GenElec 4¼-87	90½	92
Gen Foods 4½-82	79	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77
Halliburt 4¼-87	128	130
Honeywell 6-86	86	87½
ITT 4¾-87	70½	72
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86½	86
Mass Mut 6½-87	77	79
McDerm 4¾-87	144½	146½
Miles 4¾-93	73	74½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	114	115½
Motorola 4½-83	116	118
Murphy Oil 5-89	151	153
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	89½	91
PanAm 5¼-88	55	57
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	90½	92½
Rank 4½-93	70	72
R.C.A. 5-88	71½	73
Revlon 4¾-87	82½	84
Sperry 4¼-88	91	92½
Squibb Intl 4½-87	88½	90
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76
UnCarb 4½-87	83½	85
WarnLam 4½-87	89	90½
WarnLam 4¼-88	82	83½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	58½	60
Amexco 4¼-87	91	92½
Amoco 5½-84	124	125½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.51	91.61	110.21
Previous	97.50	91.64	111.80

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	93.6	98.0	144.8	93.1
Brussels	131.14	132.73	166.83	131.14
Frankfurt	104.40	104.40	156.21	104.40
London 30	305.9	315.2	508.5	305.9
London 500	135.23	142.92	217.36	135.23
Milan	N.A.	109.67	147.26	95.40
Paris	87.9	87.9	118.3	85.7
Sydney	433.72	431.90	668.27	431.99
Tokyo (n)	291.97	292.67	422.48	291.97
Tokyo (o)	4037.92	4033.09	5339.74	4033.09
Zurich	298.9	295.3	415.8	293.9

(n) New. (o) Old.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅞	9⅝	AAR Cp .08e	6	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	AAV Cos .20	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	6⅛	AbrdM .6r	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Aberden Pat	54	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	1⅞	Acme Hami	125	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	3⅛	Acrion Ind	4	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2	Adam Russl	5	2 8	2¼	2	2 —	¼
6⅞	1	ADM Indust		1	1	1	1	
32	9⅞	AdobeOil Gs	3	22	10⅝	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
5½	1⅝	A&EPlast P	3	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Aerodex Inc		6	1½	1½	1½	
7½	3⅜	AeroFlo .15e	4	22	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
4⅛	⅞	Aeronca Inc		35	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅝	1	Aerosol	4	30	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
8⅝	2⅛	AffilCap .39r	3	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	⅝	Affil Cp wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
10⅞	4	Affil Hsp .20	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10¼	6¼	AffPub .05e	5	32	7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
16	2⅜	AIC Phr .58t	4	19	3	2¾	2¾—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aiken Ind	5	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
12	5¾	Airborn Frt	7	24	6	5	6⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Airpax .45t	4	12	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22⅝	10⅜	Airwick .16	16	4	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
16⅞	12⅞	AlaxMg .60a	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
29⅝	10⅛	Alan Wood	3	3	11⅝	11½	11½—	½
7⅝	4⅝	Alaska Airl		37	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Alba Waldn		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Alcolac .05e	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
2¼	⅞	AllAmer Ind		3	1	1	1	
17	4⅝	Alleghy Airl	9	82	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
51	35	AllegA pfC 3		1	38	38	38	
10⅞	2⅝	AllegA wtO		3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Alleg Cp wt		5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR .88t	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	15	22	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
10⅝	7¾	Allied Cntrl	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Alpha Ind	18	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	40	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1¾	½	Altek Corp		86	½	½	½	
1¾	¼	Altec Cp wt		24	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2	Altec Crp pf		18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7	AlterFds .30	4	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
84½	48⅛	Alcoa pf3.75		z200	48⅜	48	48⅛—	½
6⅝	2⅝	Amco Ind	16	22	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
16⅞	5	AHessLL wt		187	12½	10⅝	10⅞+	½
6⅝	1⅝	Am Agronics		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	5⅛	AmBiltrt .50	3	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	AmBusP .20	14	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
3⅝	½	ACenMtg wt		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
36½	20½	AFitch 2.77e	7	23	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
5	1⅜	AmFitch wt		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18½	7¾	A GerPd .24	5	14	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
4⅝	1	A Girl Fash		12	1	⅞	1	
8	3½	Am Int Pict	6	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
10¾	5⅝	Alsraeli .25e	5	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
9	5½	AMaizeA .30	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24	5¾	AmMot Inns	5	120	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	
40½	29¼	A Petrf 1.20	9	6	29½	29⅜	29⅜+	⅛
14⅞	5½	A Plan .02r	7	8	7½	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	2	A Prec .05e	8	1	2	2	2	
11	7⅝	A Rity .23e	6	3	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
2¼	⅜	AmRltyT wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16¼	2⅜	Am Recreat	4	88	3	2⅞	3	
18⅛	4½	A SafeE .58t	3	57	5	4½	4⅞+	⅜
6¼	3	ATechI .11e	3	45	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅜
26¾	5	AmTrain Sv	5	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅜
62	7¾	AMICCp .04	5	19	9¼	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Andrea Rad		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	AngloC .10e	101	55	1½	1⅜	1½—	⅛
24¾	3½	Anthony Ind	2	220	3⅜	3	3⅛—	⅜
2	⅜	AO Indust	7	63	⅜	⅜	11-16	
30½	20	AquilCa .20	22	5	24½	24⅛	24½—	¼
2⅞	9-16	Argus Inc	9	11-16	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	8	29	13	12½	12⅞—	⅛
12¼	7¾	ArzCol pf.48		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16⅞	6½	Armac Ent	3	25	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	¼
17¾	6⅞	Armin Cp	4	149	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
18⅞	4⅞	Arrow Elect	3	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	5	41	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	½
17	8	Asamera O	24	177	12¼	11⅝	12 +	⅛
16½	9¾	AshlOil Can	11	8	11	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Aspro .40b	3	8	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	AssdFd .05p		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	2⅝	Astrex Inc	5	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
10½	6⅜	Atalanta Cp	4	6	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
2	1	Atco Ind	8	12	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
7¾	1⅞	AtlcoMtg wt		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26½	10⅞	AltCMI .29h	5	42	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	1⅛
1⅞	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		11	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
34⅞	17⅞	Augatinc .10	24	7	22½	22¼	22½	
26¾	11	Austral Oil	25	30 17		16⅞	17	+½
9⅛	2⅝	Auto Bldg	3	29	3¼	3	3⅛+	¼
7½	2	Autmat Rad	4	21	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	¼
8¼	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	4	2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8	1⅝	AVC Corp	6	16	2½	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	AVEMC .14	6	95	3¾	3⅜	3⅝—	⅛
40⅞	31¼	Avondl 1.15a	6	15	30⅜	30	30 —	1¼
20⅝	10⅞	AVX Corp	12	16	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅜

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	6¼	Badg M .50a	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	BaldSec .31e		6	5	5	5	
18⅞	12⅝	BanFd 1.45e		7	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
4⅛	1	BangPun wt		16	1	1	1 —	⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCll Lt	10	75	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
27	8⅝	BankrU .20e	10	32	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
7¼	2	Banner .03	3	52	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Barbra Lyn	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅞	1⅞	Barclay Ind	8	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
15⅝	7½	Barnwel Ind	29	7	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
12⅝	3⅝	Barry R .42t	5	18	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12⅛	5	BarryWr .32	5	13	5	4⅞	5	
3½	1	Bartell Med	2	5	1	1	1	
8⅝	2⅝	Barth Sp .27	5	10	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	13	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		13	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
7⅞	2½	Barwick ET	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	BasinPet Cp	13	71	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
16⅞	8⅝	BayrkU .90e		x44	9	8½	9 —	⅛
4	½	Bhaviorl RL	3	24	⅝	½	⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1¼	Belscot .13t	3	3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
28⅝	14½	BenSM 2.62e	5	18	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	¼
8⅛	1⅞	BenStMg wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6½	2⅝	Benrus Crp	5	62	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	2⅝	Berg En .44t	6	17	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
8	4⅝	BergRlt .57e		35	5⅛	4⅞	5	
1	½	BergRlt wt		15	½	½	½	
7⅝	3	Berg Bruns	37	56	3⅛	2⅞	3	
17	10⅝	Brg B pf1.15		32	10½	9⅞	10 —	½
8¼	3⅝	BernzOmat	8	6	4½	4	4	
8½	4½	Bertea Corp	4	8	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
16½	3⅝	BervenC .10	5	75	4¼	3⅞	4 +	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Bethlem Cp		4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
4⅞	1⅞	Beverly Ent	9	84	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅞	3⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32½	12½	Bic Pen .27	10	33	12¼	11¾	12 —	¼
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	5	2 1	2⅛	3½	3½	
20½	13⅛	BinkMt .80a	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31¼	10¼	BinnySm .72	7	19	10½	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	17	76	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅜
10⅞	4⅛	Blessing .40	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Blount .08	3	8	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
4⅛	2½	Bluebird Inc	4	61	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
1⅝	3-16	Bluebird wt		32	3-16	⅛	3-16	
24⅛	7	Bodin Ap .40	3	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅜
11¼	4	Bohack Crp	.90	30	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	8	9	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	6	132	22⅞	21½	22¾+	1⅜
25¼	5⅝	Bowne .20	5	9	6¼	5⅞	6 —	⅛
55	25½	BowVall .10	106	39	25½	24½	25½	
26¼	6	Brad Ragan	5	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
50	16⅞	BradfCm Sy	23	17	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞—	1¾
8	3	Brnchin .26	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17½	9⅝	BraniftAr wt		14	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
21⅞	14¾	Brascan A 1	3	108	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅜
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	4	3	14	14	14 —	¼
10⅝	3⅝	Breeze Corp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16¼	9½	Brewer .40	5	99	9½	9½	9½—	¼
4¼	1⅞	Bridge St		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3¼	1¼	BroDart Ind	6	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrookP .16a	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		19	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
32½	16	BwnFA .40b	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
33⅝	15⅝	BwnFB .40b	10	7	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
5⅝	5	BrwnF pf.40		16	5	5	5	
5⅝	2¼	Buehler Cp	8	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	7⅝	Buell In .25r	4	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
8½	2⅝	Bulldex .20	2	7	3	3	3 —	⅛
27⅝	11	Bundy 1.08a	4	7	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1½	Burgess Ind	29	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
29⅞	8	Burnsint 6.0	7	26	8⅛	7⅞	8	
10½	4½	Butler Aviat	3	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
37½	16	ButtesG Oil	29	243	30¼	28⅝	29⅞+	⅜

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	1½	Cabicorn Gn		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
13½	4⅞	Cagles In A	3	23	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅜	Caldor 1.5b	5	30	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
16¼	5⅝	Calcomp	6	93	7¾	7⅜	7½	
24¼	13¼	Cal PrtCm 1	8	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2¾	Calvert Exp	16	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Camco Inc		14	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
8½	5 1-16	CampChib	7	43 6 1-16		6	6 1-16	
13¼	7¾	Campin 30.b	3	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	CdnExp GO	39	68 3 3-16		3	3⅛—	⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	58	25 5 13-16		5½	5 13-16+1-16	
13¾	6⅞	CdnHydr .25	8	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
5⅝	3	CdnMarc 15	11	16	3	3	3	
8⅞	4⅝	Cdn Merrill	16	5 4 15-16		4 15-16	4 15-16+1-16	
15⅝	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	11	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
61⅞	41	Cdn SuprOil	55	7	58	57⅝	57⅝	+½
4⅝	1	Canaveri Int		35	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1½	CapitlFd 12	5	12	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Cap Ind .33e	4	29	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
21½	3⅛	Caressa .20	4	60	3⅝	3⅛	3½+	⅜
100	55⅝	Carnat 8.8a	16	136	58	55⅛	57¾+	2
15½	9⅝	CarPipl 8.4b	6	8	10	10	10 —	¼
5	2⅛	Carr wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	1⅝	Carrols Dev	8	25	2	2	2	
37⅞	16⅞	Castle AM 1	3	2	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
2⅛	1	Castleton In	17	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	17	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
35	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	17	18	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	CDI Corp	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	⅞	CelluCraft		9	1	1	1	
8⅝	4⅛	CentSec .09e		43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	CentIods.Tr	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15½	7¾	CenvIII Com	2	14	8	7½	7⅝—	⅛
6¾	2⅝	CertifCp .33t	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Certron Cp	14	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	ChadMill .40	4	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
16⅝	3⅝	ChamH .00h	7	289	3⅝	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Chartr Med	5	16	3½	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
8⅝	6	CHB Fd .56t	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2	CHC Corp	5	7	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	3½	ChmExp .20	4	33	3⅝	3½	3½	
10⅞	7⅝	CherryB .25	32	4	10⅛	10	10—	⅛
31½	21⅞	ChiRiv 1.40a	7	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
10¼	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅛	7¼	Child World	18	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Chlor C .44a	4	12	6	5⅞	6	
19	7	Chlor C... [illegible]						
3⅝	1¾	Chris ... [illegible]						
19⅝	14½	CICvF 1.59a		8	15	14⅞	15	
4⅝	1	CIMtgGr wt		35	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2	⅝	Cinerama		119	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
86⅝	6¼	Circle K .26	9	22	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
8½	2⅝	CitznFinl .16	7	14	2½	2⅝	2½	
3⅝	⅝	CitzMtgI wt		35	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	6¼	CityGsFl .50	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16⅞	5⅝	CK Petrolm	28	109	11⅝	10⅝	11 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CL Finl	2	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	¾	Clark Cons	6	3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
16⅞	7	Clark Gr .30	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
17⅛	7½	Clarkson .16	6	11	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
4¼	⅞	Clary Corp		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	6½	Clausng .40a	4	2	6½	6⅝	6½	
31½	3	Clopay .05r		14	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	19	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
61⅞	4½	CMI Inv wt		23	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	½
10⅞	2	Coachmn In	2	21	2⅝	2¼	2½+	¼
8⅝	5½	Codesco .70e	8	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
22¼	10	Coff Mat .56	10	33	13½	12½	13 —	⅝
4⅝	1⅜	Cohen Hatfd	6	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	2⅝	Coho In .15e	5	44	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	¼
86⅞	2⅛	ColeNat (?)	4	290	2⅛	2	2⅛	
25¾	8⅞	ColeNat .52	5	22	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
33	5⅝	Coleman .44	5	456	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	1⅛
12¾	5	ColTow .22a	2	6	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
10⅞	1⅛	Co Coml .20		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
25¾	5½	ColwellC .28	4	43	6⅝	6⅛	5⅝—	⅜
13½	4⅛	ColwMtg wt		11	5	4½	4½—	½
44	12½	Comb Com	8	155	12⅞	11¾	12⅞—	¼
33⅞	14	Cmbustn Eq	11	66	15⅝	14	15⅛+	⅜
31¼	8⅛	ComAlli .30	7	10	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
16¾	11⅝	CmlMet .60b	3	8	12½	12⅛	12½	
9	1⅛	Commoder		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
16⅞	5⅝	CompPsyc Ct	10	14	7⅝	7¾	7¾—	¼
30¼	22½	ComSv 1.65b	6	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
6⅞	2⅛	Compac Cp	9	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	5⅞	Compoin .32	4	15	6	5⅞	6	
2⅝	⅞	CompDyn	10	24	1	1	1	
37½	17⅝	Compugrp	12	75	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	1
3¾	1½	Comput Eq	10	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
3½	⅞	Comput Inst		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	9	36	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2	Cmput Mch		11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	7⅛	Concho .28e	33	13	8½	7½	7½—	1¼
5¼	1⅝	Concrd Fab	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp		17	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Connily Con	18	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅞	10⅞	Conrock .60	6	11	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅛
7⅞	1⅞	Conroy Inc	3	10	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
7¾	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	63	61	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
17⅞	8¼	Cons Ref .30	6	16	10½	10⅛	10½	
11⅝	6⅝	Consyne Cp	11	24	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
2⅛	⅞	Cont Mater	7	21	1	1	1	
5⅞	1⅛	Cont Tel wt		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16½	9	Cook El .40	9	3	10½	10½	10½—	¼
35⅝	14½	Cook In .40e	1	44	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
19⅝	11¼	Cook Pt V 1	4	23	11	11	11 —	¼
9⅝	2⅝	Cop Jar .20a		18	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Cordon Intl	19	40	8	7¼	7⅜+	½
31½	12⅝	Core Labs	14	6	16½	15¼	15¼+	⅛
24⅝	14⅛	CoryBk .9la	7	3	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Cosdins wt		45	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
31¼	6⅝	CoxCbl Com	14	20	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	¼
6¼	1⅞	Craig Corp	3	8	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	5	Cramr .28t	4	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	¼
9⅛	3	Creativ Mgt	3	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
22	15⅞	CreotP 7.20a	7	52	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Crost Foam	15	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
23¼	14½	Crompton 1	5	7	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	¼
69	48½	CrossAT .43	25	10	49½	49⅛	49½+	⅛
25	13½	CwnCPt .25r	7	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
22⅛	6⅞	Crystal Oil	15	41	16½	15¼	16⅛+	⅜
17⅛	9⅝	CSECorp .40	4	4	10¼	10	10¼	
14⅝	4⅛	Cubic Cp .20	8	47	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1¼	Curtis Math		10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	¼
13½	4⅛	CutlerA .22p		55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17½	7⅝	CW Transpr	4	6	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	½

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	3	Damon .20p	2	4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19	12⅝	Danielin .28	7	4	10¾	10½	13⅛—	⅛
3½	1	Data Contrl		11	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
25⅞	15½	Data Dcumt	7	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
5½	2⅝	Data Prod	6	47	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
10	6¼	DayMin .10e	16	20	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5¼	1	Daylin wt		25	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
3	⅜	DCL Inc		35	½	7-16	7-16	
25	11⅞	Dearb St .25	35	14	14⅝	14	14½	
5⅛	2¼	DeJur Amsc	15	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13¼	5⅞	Del Lab .05e	4	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅝	¼	DeltaCp Am		22	⅜	¼	⅜+1-16	
57¾	13¼	DTelEz .05e	9	56	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	⅝
21¼	18	Depsitr 1.20	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾—	¼
3⅛	⅜	Dero Ind		12	½	½	½	
5⅛	1⅝	DeRose Ind	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	23	16	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞+	¾
16⅞	4	Designcr Jw	5	10	4½	4¼	4½—	¼
5⅛	1⅝	Detecto Scal		15	2	2	2 +	⅛
41½	7⅝	Dev Cp Am	3	23	9⅛	8¼	8½—	⅞
15⅝	5	DevonA .20a	4	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14½	6⅝	DHJ In .10e	2	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Drll	13	10	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅝
5⅞	2⅝	Diebold VC		10	3	3	3	
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅝
3⅝	⅞	Diodes Inc	10	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Discont Fab	6	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
16⅞	10	Diversey .56	6	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		33	7½	6⅞	7⅛—	¼
52⅝	25½	Dcme Petrl	25	59	37⅝	35	37 +	¼
26⅞	16¼	Domtar 1a	8	4	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Donkeny .26	3	7	7¾	7¾	7¾+	¼
15½	6¼	DowmyS .15e	2	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
6¼	1⅜	Drew Natl	18	35	1⅝	1⅜	1½+	⅛
23⅝	13⅞	DrexU 2.23e		9	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	1
15⅝	5⅝	Driver Harr	2	73	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
72⅛	5	DrgFair .40	8	7	5¼	5	5¼	
3⅞	1⅜	Dunlop .06e	4	18 1 7-16		1⅜	1 7-16—1-16	
9⅝	6½	DuplxPd .24	3	2	6½	6½	6½	
15⅞	7⅞	Dur Tst .25b	9	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Dynalectn	14	50	3⅛	2¾	3 +	⅛
10¾	3⅛	Dynell .48t	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	7⅝	E Systm .80	4	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
4¼	1⅛	Eagle Cloth		25	1⅝	1⅛	1¼—	⅛
29⅝	7⅛	ErlScheb .35	6	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
9¾	4½	Earth R .12	14	66	9⅝	8⅝	9 +	½
28¼	11¾	EasonO 1.0r	17	8	15⅞	15½	15½+	¼
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	4	26	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
15⅛	10	Eastn Co 8.8	5	11	11⅝	10½	11⅛+	1⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Eastrn Frgt	5	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
4⅞	2¼	Eazor .40e	4	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Eckmar Cp	9	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20	10⅞	Ecodyne	15	10	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
29⅞	8½	Edgingtn O	7	54	21⅝	20½	21⅝+	⅞
12¼	2⅝	Edmos .13	4	4	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3	Edo Corp	2	17	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4	Edwards 2.0	20	4	4	4	4	
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .30	6	36	9	8½	9 +	⅝
6¾	3⅝	Elco Corp	3	2	4	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Elcor Chm	25	6	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8½	4	El Hose 40.e	4	73	4	4	4	
17⅛	8	Electrog .80	5	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Elekt Assist	4	70	1½	1¼	1½—	⅛
2⅝	½	Elect Comp		2	½	½	½	
15	5¾	Electrn Eng	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2¾	⅞	Elect Resch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10⅞	2	Electsp 361	7	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23⅝	13¾	ElkHrn 8.8a	21	2	23½	23½	23½	
16	6⅝	El Tronics	6	20	8⅞	8¼	8⅝+	⅝
7⅝	1⅛	Empress Int	2	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
11¼	5½	EnkoSh .64a	5	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	⅝	EquityNat		53 13-16		11-16	11-16	
7⅜	3½	ErnstA 1.5e	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	1⅜	Ero Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5	Esq Rad El	3	16	6	5⅝	6	
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	4	22	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Eulhenc 2.01	33	8	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
17⅛	4⅝	EvanAr 1.0b	6	6	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
35⅝	7	ExcelInv Co	8	78	8⅛	7½	7⅝+	⅛
20½	6½	Execuin 2.4	10	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅛

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2⅝	Fab Ind	6	23	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅞	5	Fabien 4.0a	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	FabricCtr 0.4	5	13	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+1 16	
8¼	2	FairTex Mil	3	7	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
15½	5⅛	FairNbl 3.0b	3	96	6⅛	5¼	5¼—	¼
3½	1⅝	FairCh 1.0e	7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14⅞	5¾	Falcon Sbd	30	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18¾	6	Fam Dol Str	10	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
10½	5	Fanny Frm		2	5	5	5	
15⅝	4	Fash Fa 32t	6	22	5	4½	5 +	⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Fed Resrces		37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝—	⅛
23⅞	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	5	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
16¼	8⅞	Felmont Oil	12	23	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+½
12½	3	Felsway .32	3	78	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅜
9¼	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		28	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	
44⅝	22⅞	FidelG 33.1e	7	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+½
19¼	4¼	FidelcGr wt		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
13⅝	4	Film Cp .06	2	49	4	3¾	4	
5½	2⅛	Filmways	7	44	3½	3	3½+	½
23⅝	6⅞	FiltDyn .01e	5	16	7⅝	7	7 —	⅜
31½	9¼	FinSanB .20	3	13	9⅝	9½	9½	
13⅝	8⅛	Fin Gen .36r	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	FinGnlA .30		16	8¼	8	8¼	
25	17	Fst Dn 2.25e	7	7	18½	18⅛	18¼—	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		47	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2	Fst Hartfrd	10	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	3½	Fst Rlty Inv	3	9	3¼	3	3 —	½
25	9⅞	FstSL Sh .48	3	9	11	11	11 —	¼
18⅝	10⅝	Fst Va 1.99e	5	34	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
¾	½	FstVaMt wt		27	11-16	9-16	11-16+1-16	
20⅝	8½	Fstmark .24	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
24	8	FlschP 1.11t	8	15	9¼	9	9 +	¼
7⅛	1⅝	Fishman .20		2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2½	Flaggin .12e	6	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7	3⅝	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	6½	Flavrind .30	2	9	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
15¼	7	Flight Safty	6	13	7	6¾	7	
2⅝	1⅝	Flock Ind		15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fla Capital	5	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10¾	4⅝	FlaRck .10e	4	13	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅜
37¼	14½	Fluke M .85t	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	6⅝	FlyTiger wt		100	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	1¼
4⅝	2⅛	Foodram Sp		12	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
110⅞	70	Ford C 3.40a	4	z200	69	69	69 —	1
12	5⅝	Forest C .17	8	2	6	6	6	
10	1⅞	ForestL .09t		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅞	7⅝	FoxStaP .28	6	19	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
10⅞	6	FPA Cp .07e	3	4	6½	6½	6½	
9½	4¼	Frank Rl .48	7	x15	4½	4⅝	4½—	⅛
12⅞	5½	FrankNu .32	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Frantz .52	4	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
21⅜	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	8	9 18		17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Friend Frst	10	1	1½	1½	1½	
11⅛	4⅛	Frier Ind	4	4	4½	4¼	4¼	
25½	12	Frigitronic	31	146	16½	15⅛	16⅛+	⅜
19½	9½	Frischs 30b	5	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
8¼	3⅞	Frontier Air	4	17	4	4	4	
5⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		3	2	2	2	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	5⅝	Gabriel .43t	5	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅝
7¼	3	Galaxy Cpt	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
16	6⅝	Garan .26a	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Garcia Corp	4	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	5⅞	Garland .30	6	16	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
4¼	2¼	GaylrNtl .20	2	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14⅞	9	Gearhart .24	10	16	10⅝	10	10¼—	⅛
2⅝	1	Gen Buildrs	12	9	1	1	1	
37¼	7	G Cinma .40	4	53	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
7	1⅛	GenEduc Sv	2	8	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
4⅞	1⅝	G Empl .12e	5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	G Housewar	4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9¼	3⅝	Gen Inlarior		5	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2	Gen Recrat	3	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	3⅝	Gen Resrch	3	20	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2½	1	GResrc .01e		11	1	1	1	
12⅝	3⅛	Genge Inc	4	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
4	1½	Genisco Tch	13	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
23	6⅝	Geon Ind	16	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+1¾	
8⅝	3⅛	Gerber Sci	15	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅝	10⅝	Giant F .50a	5	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
10⅞	7	Giant Y .40a	14	145	10⅝	10	10 —	⅜
2⅞	⅝	Gilbert Cos		4	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
10½	7⅝	GIT Rl 1.30e	7	7	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
8⅛	2	Gladng .13t	4	32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
7¼	2⅜	Glasrock Pr		710	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
20¼	14½	GlaitItrP .80	4	2	14¼	14	14 —	¼
8¼	4½	Glen Ge .30r	3	39	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
10¾	5⅝	GlenDis .39t	8	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
16⅝	4⅝	GlobeSec Sy	5	12	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7	Glosser .24	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Gloucstr En	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7	Glover Inc	4	2	7	7	7 —	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Gldblatt .36	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27	12⅝	Golden Cycl	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	½
10⅝	1⅝	Gold W Mob	4	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16	2⅞	GoodLS .15e	3	44	3	2½	2½—	⅝
6⅝	2⅛	Goodrich wt		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6½	2⅜	Gorin Strs	3	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
23¾	12⅞	Germ R .90	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅞	3	Gouldinc wt		77	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
10	7⅛	Gould IT .92	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
45	27	Grainger .27	26	41	33⅜	32¼	32⅛+	¾
12	3⅝	Grand Auto	5	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Granite Mgt		20	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16	5⅝	GrasVa .16e	11	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
13¾	3⅝	GrayMf .84t	4	226	4¼	3⅝	4⅛+	⅜
1⅞	⅝	GreatAm In	10	37	11-16	⅝	⅝—1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	GlBasin Pet	47	166	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	
16¾	6⅞	GlWkCh .11e	11	100	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅝	GlScolS .57t	7	9	9	8¼	8¼—	½
29⅞	4	Greenm .27t	3	40	4	3¼	3⅞—	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	GREIT 1.20	8	16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	4	10	3	3	3	
32⅞	16¾	GRI Cp .10a	15	40	20	18⅛	20 +	1⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Griesd 1.16e		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14	4⅛	Grow C .32b	9	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	½
4⅝	1⅝	Grucn Ind	11	5	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
1⅞	⅜	GSC En .05e		47	1	1	1	
4¼	2⅝	GTI Corp	14	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
10⅝	3	GuardMf wt		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	GuardCh .40	6	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10¼	4	Guiltrd .05e	3	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21½	13⅝	GlfMtg 1.79e	7	21	13⅝	13½	13½	
2⅝	11-16	GulfMRlt wt		95	11-16	9-16	⅝—1-16	
15½	4⅝	GulfRcp Fin	2	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
20½	12⅝	GlfSM 2.35e	5	16	12½	12	12⅛—	⅛
35	8⅝	Glfstrm LD	3	24	9	8½	8¾	

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	1⅝	Halicft Hom		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10½	6	HallsMot .40	4	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4½	HamilCo .30	4	x6	5	5	5⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	HampD .23t	2	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10	3⅝	Hamptin .32	6	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14¼	4	Hanvr Plan	24	228	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	¾
11⅝	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
35	17¾	Harland .15	22	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	¼
11⅞	1⅞	Hartfld Zdy		67 2		1⅞	2	
36½	19½	HartzMthCp	30	23	26⅞	26	26⅛+	⅝
3⅝	1⅞	Harvey Strs	4	13	2	2	2	
12¾	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	4	22	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Hasting .20a	6	4	6⅛	6	6	
4⅝	1⅝	HaydnS .05p		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅛	3⅝	Health Chm	5	15 4		3⅝	4 +	⅛
5⅞	3¼	HealthM .30	4	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Heinick Inst	6	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	6⅝	Helm 1.53e	5	90	10⅛	9⅝	10	
15⅝	7	Her Mal .48	3	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	HiG Inc	10	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	HiShear Cp	23	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		5	1½	1½	1½	
6¾	3	Hilthvn .23t	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Hlotronics	7	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
2⅞	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	22	2	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2½	1	Holly Corp	12	63	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
57⅞	35⅝	HomeOA .50	28	6	49	49	49	
23	15½	HormelG .81	10	2	15½	15½	15½	6
10	4	Horn Hardrt		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	6⅝	Hoskins .75p	3	8	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛+	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	HospM 2.18e	5	16	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
3	½	HospMtg wt		4	⅝	9-16	⅝+	⅛
35⅝	7	HospMtr In	5	15	7¼	6⅞	7	
25⅛	11½	Hotell 2.11e	5	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
18⅛	3½	HousRo .10b	4	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅞	4½	HouseVI .32	8	53	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
68⅞	28½	Houst Oil M	84	886	56⅛	52⅛	53⅞—	2⅛
53⅞	33⅝	HubelJB 1.20	11	6	33	32¾	32¾—	⅜
57⅞	40	HudBOG 80	25	15	45	44⅛	45 +	⅛
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	18	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¼	6½	Hufmn .40e	7	5	7¼	7½	7¼+	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	HuntHlt .10a	4	17	2¾	2½	2⅝	
32	17¾	HuskyOil .15	10	142	20¼	19⅛	20⅛+	1⅜
11⅞	1½	Hycel Inc		130	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
29⅛	15⅞	HygFd 1.23t	5	6	23½	23¼	23½	

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22¾	15½	ICM R 1.91a	8	12	16¾	15⅞	16¾+	⅝
8½	3⅞	IMC Magnet	5	38	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Imper Ind	2	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
49⅝	35¼	ImpOil .80a	26	424	40⅞	40	40⅛—	⅜
6	1¼	InarcoCp .12	3	3	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	IndianHd wt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	IndCr .08b	7	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Instron .10e	8	17	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
3⅞	1¼	Instrum Sys	8	180	1⅞	1¼	1¼—	⅛
12½	1⅝	IntegRe .19t	2	35	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅝	1⅜	Intrmedco	46	15	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Int Foodsvc	4	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6¼	2	InFuneral 5	4	55	2⅛	2	2	
14⅝	8⅝	IntGenin .70	4	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛	
14⅞	5⅛	IntProl .10	3	19	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
5⅛	1⅞	Int Stretch		19	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
59¾	19½	IntSyst .19h	37	z7400	38⅝	35	38⅝+	3¼
8⅛	1¼	Interphoto		30	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
22¼	11⅛	Interpool	9	1	11½	11½	11½+	¼
18	10¾	Intrsyst .10h	11	2	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
18½	9½	Interway Cp	4	29	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅝
6½	1⅝	Invesim Fla	9	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
35⅝	21	InDivA 1.80	5	27	21⅛	21	21 —	¼
9¼	5⅛	InvDivB .45	5	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
8½	2⅛	InvFdA 15e		33	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅞	InvRlt 1.41e	11	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
20½	8½	Ionics Inc	15	21	9¼	8¾	9⅛+	½
15¾	6½	Iroquois Bd	9	34	7½	6½	7½+	⅝
10⅛	2⅝	Irvin Indust	4	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8	5	ISC Ind .30	7	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅛	7	IsraelD .75e		15	7½	6⅝	6¼—	⅝

J - K

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6¼	4½	Jaclyn .26b	4	2	4⅝	4½	4½—	¼
13⅞	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Jamswy .16t	3	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅝	5½	Jeannet .45t	5	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
24¾	11⅝	Jorvis 1.30t	4	22	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Jetronic Ind	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
37⅝	18¼	JohnPd .20	27	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	JS Industrls		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9¼	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11	3½	K Tel Intl	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4	Kaisrin .10r	4	1⅞3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	4	26	1½	1½	1½	
10	3⅝	KaneMill wt		10	6	5⅝	5⅝	
38½	23⅝	Kaneb Svc 1	11	3	33½	33¼	33½+	⅜
63	55½	KnGE pf4.50		z20	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	¾
34⅝	2¼	Kauf Brd wt		66	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
5¼	1⅝	Kavanau		3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
14⅝	4⅛	KeyCorp .20	7	26	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
10½	3⅝	KenwinS .32	3	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	2½	Ketchm .16t		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
23½	11½	Kewanee 48	10	35	18	17⅝	17¾+	⅝
7	2¼	Key Co .20	4	7	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
6⅝	4¼	Keystin .24e	8	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
2 15-16	1⅝	Kilemb .15e	3	5	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞—1-16	
12⅝	1⅝	Killearn Pr		77	2⅝	1½	2	
1⅝	⅜	Kin Ark Crp		25	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
25⅛	8	KingRd .15e	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
37½	26	KingLaf 1.60	9	2 1	27	27	27 —	½
14¼	4½	Kingsip .13e	4	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
27⅛	15	Kirbyind 50	6	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
10⅞	1⅜	Klt Mig	15	39	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18¼	3⅝	Kleinerts		22	4	4	4	+¼
27⅞	10	Knicker Toy	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
27⅝	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	
21¾	5½	KuhnStr .10	3	21	5⅞	5½	5⅞—	¼

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1½	LaBarge		14	1⅝	1½	1½	
30⅞	6⅛	Lafay Radio	3	148	6⅞	6⅝	6½—	⅜
4¼	2⅝	Lake Shore	32	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12¾	3	LaMaur .36	4	12	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
8½	3¼	Lane W 241	4	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
6½	3½	LaPointe .40	5	20	3½	3½	3½—	¼
1⅞	½	LaTour Bck		5	½	½	½	
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	8	LarwR 1.27e	6	33	9	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅞	⅜	LarwlrR wt		32	7-16	⅜	7-16+1-16	
38	7½	LCA Cp .45	4	30	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
11	1⅝	LCA Cp wt		22	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
14	5	LeGran .16	9	5	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Lea Ronl .24	8	19	11¼	10⅝	11¼	
8½	3½	Leadr Hous	7	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5½	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		94	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	¼
17¾	6⅝	Leath Co 50	3	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
25	9⅞	Lee Entr .30	7	32	10	10	10 —	¼
7¼	3⅛	Lee Nati	5	39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22½	14⅞	Lee Pharm	28	4	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
7¼	3½	Lehigh Pres	4	19	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
20⅞	5	Leigh Pr 40	3	13	5¼	5	5 —	¼
13⅝	3½	Leisure Tec	2	20	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅜
18⅝	4⅝	LesFay .32b	3	x15	4⅝	4½	4½	
13⅛	6	LewisBF .20	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	1⅛	Liberty Fab		19	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	¼
9⅛	3⅛	LilliAnn .20e	4	27	4	3⅝	3⅞—	¼
4¼	2	LilyLynn A	2	18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Lincoln Am	7	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
22	8¼	Lloyds Elec	2	13	8¼	7⅝	7⅝—	1
2⅝	1½	Lodge S .05e	15	19	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅝	6	Lohmn .22a	4	17	6	5½	5½—	½
19⅝	3⅝	LoewThe wt		126	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	1⅜	Logistic Ind	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	7½	LaGenSv .02	6	6	7¼	7	7¼—	¼
4½	2¼	LTVCorp wt		269	2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
10⅝	1	Luby Corp		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3⅝	1½	Lynch Corp		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅞	Macro Chat		18	1	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	½	Mallry Ran		45	⅝	½	⅝	
8	1½	MamMrt .02		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
6⅝	1⅝	Mangel Strs		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	4¼	Mansf T .50	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
6⅛	3⅛	Marindja .3	10	143	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
10¾	4¼	Mark Contrl	121	2 4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Marlene Ind	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
15½	4½	Masianc .40	5	5	5	4¾	4⅞	
22¾	7	Masnelin .30	5	2	8⅝	8¼	8½—	¼
7⅞	2⅛	Masters Inc	2	2	2½	2½	2½—	¼
15	8⅛	MaterR .10e	10	2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅝
10⅞	2⅝	MauwBro .10		10	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	8⅞	Maule I .30a	2	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
10½	3⅝	McCro wt r		14	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
16½	4⅛	McCull Oil		341	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
19⅞	9⅝	McDonh .40	4	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	4⅝	McIntsn .32	3	3	5	5	5	
8½	2	McKeon Cn	5	32	2	1⅞	2	
5	1¼	MDC Corp		14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
15½	9⅛	Meahs FW	6	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16¼	8⅛	Medalist .36	4	8	9	8⅝	9 +	¼
10⅝	3¼	Medco Jwly		14	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Medenco .12	10	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
43½	21	MediaGn .34	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	¼
7¾	1⅝	Mego Intl In		30	2⅛	2	2	
21	9⅝	MEM Co .64	4	23	10½	9⅝	10⅛+	⅝
5⅝	1	Meridian In	20	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	6
14½	7⅛	MerleN .20a	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Metrocare	3	32	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11½	1⅝	Metro Grtg	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	1⅝	Mich Genl	2	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17⅝	6¼	MidldCo .30	3	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4½	Midld Glass	3	52	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Milgo Elect	7	212	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅜
14⅝	4⅝	Miller H	2	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
12¾	5⅝	MillOrx .38t	3	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
37⅝	16⅝	Mil Roy .25a	10	2	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	MoBeet Pkr		77	12⅝	11½	12⅝+	1
7⅞	2¼	MoKanTx ct		3	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
41¼	16½	Mitchall En	15	126	24⅝	24	24 +	½
5⅞	2¼	Mite Co .18	6	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	4	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅝	4¼	Mlybden wt		28	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	½
12	6⅝	Moog In .40	4	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8	MtgGr 1.33e	6	30	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Morton S .32	7	4	3½	3½	3½	
6⅞	3⅝	MottsSup M	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1½	Mouldings		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	½	Movielab		34	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	7¼	MPB Cp .40	4	4	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
4⅞	2	MPO Video		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅞	1	MPS Intl Cp		94	1	⅞	1	
15⅝	7⅞	MultiAm .26	9	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
7¾	4¾	MWA .40r	6	3	5	4⅞	5 +	¼

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2⅝	Napco Ind	5	7	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	NardaM .14t	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	Nat Alfalfa	50	214	3⅝	3	3 —	¼
2⅝	½	NatBellas rt		13	11-16	⅝	11-16+	⅛
16¾	3⅞	N Distr .10e	4	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	1½	NatHlth Enl	9	13	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
1⅝	½	Natlnc wt		4	⅝	½	½	
16¾	3⅝	NKinney cp	3	219	3⅝	3	3⅛	
22½	7¾	NMedEn .16	4	19	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅛
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	8	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Nat Silv .40e	2	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4	⅞	Nat System		35	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
10	4	Natimet 20	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10½	1⅝	NelsonL .50t		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Neonex .65	3	12	2	1⅞	2	
2¼	1	Nestle LeM	8	1	1	1	1 —	⅛
65	25¾	NE Nuc .07e	25	6	45¼	44⅝	45¼+	½
1⅞	⅝	Newldria M		57	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
24¼	13⅝	NMex Ariz	41	3	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	10	22	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
18½	7⅛	N Pro .55e		36	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
16	10⅝	NYTimes 60	6	12	10⅝	10	10⅝+	¼
8⅝	5	NiagFSv 26	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
6⅝	1½	Nichols SE	3	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22½	11⅝	NJBPI 2.3oe	6	13	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
12¼	2⅝	Noel Indust	2	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	22⅝	Nort So Pv		13	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
6⅝	2	Nortek Inc	12	15	2⅛	2	2	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		2	2½	2½	2½	
5¼	1¼	NoAmMt wt		20	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
22⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	41	177	14⅝	13½	14⅛+	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	NorCon Gls	13	128	5⅛	4⅝	4 13-16+7-16	
29⅝	11	NNGMob wt		116	13⅛	11⅛	12⅞+	1⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Novo Corp	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4	Nuclear Dat		5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
26⅝	13½	NumacO Gs	24	21	15	14	21⅝—	¼

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3⅞	OEA In 10e	7	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
42⅛	17	Offshore Co	12	2	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Ohio Art .40	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
23⅝	13⅞	OhioBrass 1	8	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
20	8⅝	Oh Sealy .24	7	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
7¼	2⅛	Olla Ind	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
42¾	9¾	OnanCp .20e	3	16	10⅛	9½	10⅛	
97¼	59¼	OOkep 6.29e	7	2500	75	74	74 —	2⅛
28⅞	2	OpenRd Ind	1	243	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7	1⅛	Originala		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16⅞	7⅝	OrioIHo .10h	2	40	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
2⅝	⅝	Ormand Ind	18	25	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11½	6	OSullvn .50b	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21	5⅞	Outdr Sprt 1	4	12	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
13¼	5	OxldFsl .45e	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3	Ozark Airlin		29	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	⅝	P&F Indust		52	10-16	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	Pac Cst Prp		56	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
22⅞	18⅞	PGEspf 1.50		8	19	18⅞	19	
17⅞	15	PGEspf 1.25		4	15⅝	15½	15½	
17⅝	15⅝	PGRd pf1.25		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
17⅝	15¾	PG plA 1.25		2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
16	10⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	14	14	14 —	¼
15⅝	15½	PG 4.3pf1.09		x1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
33⅝	26	PGE 9pf2.25		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
37½	22⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		6	24	24	24 —	¼
10⅝	4⅝	P Holdg .24	4	12	5	4⅝	5	
17	14½	PHold pf1.20		1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
61¼	50	PacLt pf4.40		y10	54½	54½	54½+	1⅛
16¼	13¼	PNwTel 1.12	9	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
65½	57½	Pac PL pf 5		z125	60¼	61	61 —	¼
9⅞	7⅜	PacSv L	28	3	7	7¾	7¾	7⅝
22¼	9⅝	Pall Corp	9	10	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9	1⅝	PaloFnl .05p	7	12	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	6⅛	PaloM 1.76e	4	53	7¾	7	7⅝—	⅛
2½	9-16	PalmrMl wt		43	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅞	3¼	Pandl Bradf	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2	Pantasote	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2½	ParaPkg .10	4	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7¼	4⅝	Park Ch .36	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	Park El .56t	4	95	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6⅝	2¼	Parklan Hos	4	9	3¼	2⅝	3¼+	⅜
10	2¼	Parkwy Dis	4	14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
35	19⅞	Parsons .25e	17	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
6½	1½	Pat Fash .24	5	17	1⅝	1½	1½+	¼
21¾	9½	Patgonia .20	5	24	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5½	1½	PatPar Pap		12	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6	PatoCG .20e	8	34	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
11	9⅛	Patrick Pet	12	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16¼	10½	PeasE 1.19e		4	12	12	12	
2	⅝	PeaseEll wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Peel Elder	19	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	PearTu .20a	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		6	2	2	2 +	⅛
16¼	8⅛	PenEng .60b	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19¼	10⅝	PenRIE 1.10	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
23	19½	PennTr .80e	5	10	16½	14⅝	14⅝—	1
1⅝	½	Pentron Ind		18	½	½	½+	⅛
2½	12	PepBoys 1	4	27	12½	12½	12⅝—	⅛
10	5	PepCom .40	4	8	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
7½	4⅛	Perini .20e	3	30	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Permaner	11	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
8¼	3¼	Pertec Corp	8	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9	3¼	Phil LD .58r	5	4	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4½	2	Phoenix Stl		26	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Pic n Pay St	5	1	3¼	3⅝	3¼+	⅛
9½	2⅝	Piedind .24	3	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4¼	Pioner Plas	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5½	1⅝	Pioneer Sys	4	81	1¾	1½	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Pioneer Tex	4	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
74¼	25	PitDM 1.23a	19	28	68⅞	68⅝	67⅞—	1¾
7⅛	5⅝	PitWVT .57e	8	3	6⅛	6	6	
45⅞	30¼	Pittway .60b	15	16	30¼	30	30 —	¼
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	10	19	8½	8	8 —	⅛
34½	20⅝	PlacD 1.20a	6	2	23⅝	20⅝	23⅝+	⅝
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	15	24	5	4	5 +	1
38¼	15⅝	Plantrnics	8	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
2⅝	7-16	Plaza Group	7	5	⅝	½	½	
8¼	3⅝	PlyGem .28t	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2	Plym Rub B		11	2	2	2	
8¼	1	PNB MR wt		26	1⅝	1⅝	1¼—	⅛
15½	7⅝	PneuSc .60a	4	3	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
6¼	2½	Pneumo Dy		50	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1⅝	Polaron Pd		46	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	¼
15	7¾	Polychr .46t	5	43	8	7½	7⅝—	⅛
9¼	6	Polymr .45t	8	2500	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Potter Inst		22	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	17	38	6½	6	6 —	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Pratt Lmb 1	6	9	11	10½	10⅝—	⅜
17⅞	2½	Prel Corp	2	30	2⅝	2½	2½	
30⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	18	22	19⅝	19	19⅝+	1
15⅝	9⅝	PresRIA .88	30	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	PresRIB .88	30	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅞	2⅝	Presley Cos	2	69	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Preston .70	6	2	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
16⅝	4⅛	PrimMt .05e	5	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Projr Int lb	5	22	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
25⅛	9¼	PrpCT 1.8le	6	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
3¼	2⅛	PrdRIE .26e	22	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
28	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	36	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
22¼	2⅝	PSA Inc wt		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
63	50	PSCol pf4.56		z126	52	52	52	
7½	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	2	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10¼	3½	PuntaGrd ls	3	10	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Purepec Lb	11	3	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	11	Ranchrs Ex	20	16	16⅝	16	16¼+	⅜
39¼	20¼	RangrO Can	84	32	30¾	28½	30¼+	1⅝
34⅞	18¼	Ransbrg .80	6	3	18½	18½	18½—	⅝
6⅝	2¼	RapdAm wt		13	3½	3	3½+	½
7	4	Raith Pack	44	22	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
7	3⅞	Ray Rearcs	9	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	7	14	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
10⅝	3⅞	RB Indust	5	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5½	3	Reading Ind	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
19¼	16⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
23⅞	15	Rlt RT 2.25e	6	36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
28½	16⅝	Recrion .1e	5	70	20⅝	20⅝	20½—	⅜
3¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc	7	4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅞	4½	RefrigTr .18	3	187	4⅝	4	4⅛—	⅛
10½	6	RaithFd .9e		50	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12	9⅝	RemAr .80a	6	25	10¾	10	10 —	¼
5½	2	RepHous 16	4	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtn wt		7	⅝	11-16	⅝	
31	24	RepNat NY	5	5	26	25	26	
68⅝	22⅝	ReschCtl 08	30	165	33⅞	30⅝	33⅞+	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Reserve OG	14	47	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5¼	Reslstflx .30	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Resrtsintl A	7	35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Resi Assoc		39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	2	Rex Nor .14t		44	2⅛	2	2	
9¼	3¼	RH Med Svc	3	2	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
17⅞	3	Ribiet Prod	3	8	3	3	3	
5½	1	Richford In		6	2	1⅞	2	
6½	1⅝	Richton .70e		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn	190	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		27	15-16	⅝	15-16+1-16	
2⅝	¼	Riker Mx pf		20	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
22⅞	7⅝	Riley Co	6	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
35½	20⅛	RioAlgm 1	9	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	½
12¾	6¼	RltnFinB .24	18	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
35⅝	4⅝	Robino Lad	2	22	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
39⅝	16⅝	Robintech	12	76	24⅝	22⅝	24 +	⅝
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Rockwy .80a	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3	11-16	Rockw Nat		80	13-16	¾	11-16—1-16	
25	15½	Rogers Corp	13	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Roland Intl	2	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
10¼	2⅞	Rollins Intl	11	41	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Ronco Te'ep		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4	¾	Rosenau Br		8	15-16	10-16	10-16—1-16	
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	2	9	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41	16⅝	Rowan .14	20	57	26½	24⅝	25½+	⅝
10⅞	3¼	Rowind Inc		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½
9⅝	6½	Royal Amer	100	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyBus .30e	3	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
6	1⅝	RoyBch Col	3	41	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅝	2¼	RPS Prod		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅞	⅞	RSC Indust	7	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Ruddick Cp		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7	3½	Rudik pf.60p		8	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	1	Rusco Ind	9	31	1	1	1	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	3	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
15½	6⅝	Russell .40a	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
33½	7½	Rust Cft .40	4	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
29⅝	11½	RyanHo .15e	8	35	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
7⅝	2½	Ryerson Hay		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46½	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	25	47	42⅝	41⅝	42	
6½	2¼	SaffranSy A	4	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21⅝	7½	StJohnsT .62	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Salem Corp	12	6	6	5¾	6 —	¼
14¼	11¾	Sambos Rst	20	180	13	11⅞	13 +	½
8	5¼	S Carlo .88e	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
48	32⅝	San JW 2.06	7	4	34⅝	33¼	33¼—	1⅝
7¼	1⅛	Sanitas .12		52	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2	Sargent Ind		44	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7¼	3⅝	Saturn Airw	3	1	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅛
17½	6⅝	Saundr L .20	3	18	6	6	6 —	⅛
7	3½	Savoy Ind		2	4	4	4 +	⅛
9½	7¼	Schenut .40e	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Schick Inc	2	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	Schiller Ind	6	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Sci Mat .09e	5	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
8¼	1⅛	Scottex Cp		16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅝	11	Scottys .05	12	16	11½	11¼	11½+	¼
10⅝	6⅝	ScrlvBog .32	5	5	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	14⅝	Scurry Rain	96	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	½
22	10	Sea Contain	4e	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		4	⅝	½	⅝	
10	4⅝	Season All	4	14	4⅞	4½	4⅝—	⅜
2¾	½	SecMt In wt		9	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
15¼	3⅝	Sec Plaszics	4	8	4¼	4	4¼+	¼
7⅝	1½	Seligm Asso	4	4	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	7⅝	SelgLat .40b	3	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅞	8⅝	Semtec .48t	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
14¼	4	SvcCplnt .10	4	83	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝+	⅛
11⅛	4½	Servisco .30	3	23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Servotr .10r	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SGLin .10b	4	8	4½		4½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅞	SG Sec .51e		49	7⅝	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	SG Se pf.86e		5	15½	15⅝	15½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Shaer Shoe	15	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24½	7½	Shawind .40	4	14	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	½
13¼	2½	ShelRes .06	4	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13¼	3⅝	ShndCp .71t	2	5	4¼	4¼	4¼—	¼
21¾	8	Shnandh Oil	36	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	7	12	13⅝	13	13 —	½
6½	2⅝	Shopwll .26e		51	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
16⅞	7½	Showbot .60	3	7	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13	2	ShulmTr En	19	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
14¼	8⅛	SierrPac .12	2	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19½	6¼	Sierracin Cp	12	3	7¼	7	7¼+	½
11⅝	7¾	Silco In .26a	5	1	8	8	8	
9⅛	4½	Sigma .37t	5	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	¼
18¼	3	SikesCp .20	8	14	4	3⅝	4 +	½
5	2⅞	Simc St .22b	9	2	3	2⅞	3	
8⅝	5⅝	Simkins .50	5	4	6	6	6 +	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Sim Sch .10e	5	25	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	¼
9	4	Simpixl .37t	5	7	4	4	4	
19⅝	11½	Simplex Wir	10	18	13	11¾	13 +	1½
3⅛	1⅝	Sitkin SmRt	5	3	1½	1½	1½	
17⅞	6	Sky City .48t	5	3	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
4⅝	1¼	SMD Ind	3	23	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
11¼	3	Solitron .06	175	110	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
16⅞	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	34	9⅛	8	8⅝+	2
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	4	48	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝+	½
10⅞	7⅞	SoestCa .80a	9	1	8½	8½	8½—	¼
25⅝	18¼	SCEO pf1.56		z50	18¼	18½	18½—	¼
22¼	15½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		27	16	15⅝	16	
15⅝	12⅞	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	13	13	13	
5⅝	3⅛	Sou Real Ut	17	10	5	5	5 +	⅛
47⅝	36¼	Sou Roy .60	41	19	44⅝	43¼	44¼+	1
24½	3⅝	Specity Rest	2	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Spector Ind	8	7	4	4	4 —	¼
7⅞	2¼	Spectro .18	4	7	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
7	2⅞	SpedOP .31t	18	14	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8½	2	Speizmn Ind	2	53	2	2	2	
9⅛	3⅝	Spencer .32t	3	22	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
12⅞	6⅝	Splentex .72	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
18	9⅛	StdAllien .80	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	14	StdCoosaT 1	4	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Std Metals	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅛	5¼	StdMotA .42	4	17	5½	5⅜	5½	
3⅛	1⅝	StdPac Corp	3	18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
23⅛	12½	Std Prod 1	3	9	13⅝	13	13⅝	
20½	12½	Stange .20	15	7	13	12⅝	13	
4⅞	2	Stardust Inc	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10¾	8	StarSmk .60	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	5¾	StarrHo .20	4	2	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
10⅞	5⅝	StateSL .30h	3	3	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
1½	⅝	Stellar Ind		6	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
31⅝	13¼	Stepn Ch .36	7	47	13¼	12⅝	12⅝—	1
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	5	134	1⅛	1	1	
5½	1⅝	Sterl Exl .10	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	2⅝	SterlPre .15t	5	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	7	Sterndent	6	38	7¾	7½	7⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2	Stevcoknit	2	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅛	13	StopShop .90	5	21	14½	13	14½+	1½
18⅛	4	STP Cp .55e	4	63	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Struth Wells	17	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit Org	14	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	SunCityl .25	5	5	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25	13½	Sun Elec .40	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9¼	3¼	Sunair .15e	3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	5	3	5	4⅞	5	
3 5-16	2	Supercr .10e	5	5	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
12⅛	2⅝	Supindin .12	3	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
17⅛	6½	Sup Surg Mf	6	10	7	6⅝	7+	⅜
2⅝	13-16	Supronics	2	1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
9	2¼	Susquhana		50	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	4½	Susqu pf.75k		9	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
2¼	¾	SutrMtg wt		2	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
17	14½	SW Ind .40a	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
8⅝	2¼	Synalloy	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
128½	46½	Syntex .40	35	724	113¾	106	113⅝+	3¼
63	52	SyntexCp wt		40	57¼	53½	57¼+	1½
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	12	1	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
8⅝	1½	System Eng		36	1¼	1½	1½	—⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	10⅝	TastyB .92r	7	1	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		25	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	4½	Techcl Oper	5	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3	⅝	Techcl Tape	6	50	⅞	⅝	1-16—1-16	
19¼	6	Tchnico'or	5	53	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30	18¼	Tejon R .20a	17	9	18⅞	18½	18½—	¼
27¾	12⅛	Teleflx 1.29t	4	4	12¼	12	12 —	¼
5¾	¼	Telex Cp wt		11	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	1⅜	Tenna Corp		28	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	¼
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27¼	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	14	247	21⅜	12	13⅛—	¼
29⅝	11¾	TesoroPt wt		82	24⅝	22⅝	24¼+	1⅛
12⅝	3¾	Texasinl Co	21	652	10¼	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
66⅛	58	TxPL pf4.56		225	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Texstar	2	38	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
25¼	10¾	Textron wt		4	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3½	ThorMk .32t		27	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
11⅝	6¾	Thrtimt .05a	4	2	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
14¼	1⅞	Tidwell .23p	8	36	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4	Tiffany .20	4	8	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
16⅞	7½	Timpte .20e	6	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
9⅛	2¾	Titmus Opt		18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
28⅝	17⅝	TMCM 1.69e		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	½
25⅛	4¼	Tokheim .35	13	25	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
11½	2¾	Tolchin Inst	4	43	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
109	100	TolEd pf8.32		z10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝—	1
24⅞	6¼	ToppsG .20e	6	11	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
10	5⅝	TotalPet NA	7	48	6	5 11-16	5⅞	
20½	13½	Total pf.70		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
8	2⅛	TownCnt .20	3	31	2½	2¼	2⅜	
8⅝	3¼	Tracor Inc	3	50	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	¼
10⅝	2⅝	TranLux .35	16	7	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
9¼	2⅝	Treadw .23t	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9½	4¼	TriSIMtr .20	5	69	5	4½	5 +	½
3¼	2	TubosM .20e	6	9	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16—1-16	
9¼	1⅜	Tufco Corp	5	13	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	25	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
28½	16½	Turnr C 1.20	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10¼	4	TwinFair In	3	31	5⅛	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Tyco Labs	8	39	9½	8⅝	9⅝+	⅝

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¾	1½	UIP Cp .08	6	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6¼	UnFinl .74t	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
27½	16	UnaTr 2.38e	7	5	17	16¾	16¾	
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	6¼	UnAirPr .40	4	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	4	23	2⅝	2 7-16	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1	UnBrand wz		79	1⅛	1	1⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	UnCosF .39t	7	15	13⅞	13¼	13⅞—	⅛
3	1½	Unit Foods	4	28	1½	1½	1½	
1½	¼	UnNatCp wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
1⅝	½	Un Nat wt n		4	11-16	11-16	11-16+	⅛
11	9⅝	Un Nat pf.70		32	11	11	11	
19⅝	4⅝	UnPDye .60	4	8	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
32⅝	20½	USBnT 2.37e	11	5	23	23	23	
7⅝	4⅛	US Cer .15e	4	5	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
19¼	6¾	US Filt .10e	9	102	8⅝	7½	8⅝+	⅞
21¾	13½	USLsR 1.78e	10	16	13⅝	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	USLsg R wt		2 6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	3	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅞	3½	US Radium	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14¾	6½	US Reducin	4	4	10½	10¼	10½	
14⅛	7⅝	US Rub .54a	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	11	10	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
31	10½	Unity Buy S	9	3	12⅞	12⅝	10⅞—	¼
5	2¼	UnivCig .05r	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅝	1	Un Cont .04t	9	7	1	1	1	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		33	5⅝	5⅝	5½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Univ Sav .26	3	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	URS Systms	4	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	¼
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	24	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8⅞	4	UVInd wt		31	5½	5¼	5⅝+	⅛

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3	Val DOr Ind	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
20⅝	5	VallesSt .95t	6	33	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
6½	3⅝	Valley Mial	11	12	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25⅝	9½	Valmac .60	1	16	10⅝	13	10⅝+	⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Valspar .24	6	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	ValueLin D		46	2	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
15⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .28	5	15	6	6	6	
5	2	Varo Inc	4	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅞	7¼	Veecolnst n	6	42	7¾	7½	7¾—	⅛
3⅝	1	Verit Indust	4	17	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	7	51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	1	Vertipil Inc	25	9	⅞	⅞	⅞—	¼
10⅝	2½	Vesely Co	7	11	3½	3	3 —	½
5⅝	1⅝	Vlatech Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	1	Viewlex		24	1	⅞	1 —	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Viking Genl	2	97	5	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
9⅝	1⅝	Vikoa Inc		48	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
17⅝	2⅞	Vintage Ent	2	23	3	2⅞	3	
8¼	4⅝	VLN Corp	4	101	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
55⅝	37½	VLNCp pf 3		1	37	37	37 —	½
17⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
7½	2	Vulc Cp .07p	10	9	2¾	2½	2½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

W

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8¼	4¼	WabMag .30	8	27	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	
17⅝	5½	Wacknht .28	5	35	5½	5	5⅛—	⅛
5¼	2¼	WadlEq .10e	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅛	6⅞	WagorEl .48	3	80	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅜
10⅝	5	Wainoco Oil	13	14	8¼	4 15-16	5¼	
2½	½	WardFds wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Wards .10p	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
14	2⅝	WarC pfC.05		80	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37	15⅝	WasPstB .40	5	6	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
16	12	WashRl 1.20	12	12	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Weiman Co	4	15	3	2⅝	3	
6⅝	2	Weld Tu Am	5	25	2⅝	2½	2½+	¼
8	3⅝	Wellco .80e	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
22¼	8⅝	WestChP .72	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		99	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	½
2⅞	½	Westby Fsh		46	½	½	½—1-16	
8⅛	4	Westn Decal	31	19	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅝	9⅝	Wstn Fin .10	2	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Wstrn Orbls		4	9-16	½	9-16	
5½	1	WstPac1 wt		22	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Westran Ind	19	27	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
11	8	Whippny .60	11	6	8	8	8	
4⅝	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	4	40	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	WhlHakr wt		83	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		16	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Willcx Gibb	3	39	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
96⅝	6⅝	Wmhous .24	4	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	WlshrO .05e	15	106	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
12⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .60	6	183	12⅝	10⅝	12⅛+	¼
5⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	5	28	3	3	3	
4⅝	1⅜	Wilsn P .06p		33	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Winston Mll	3	5	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	WolfHB .24	4	7	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Wolv Ind .32	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22	7⅝	Wood In .72t	6	17	7⅝	7	7 —	⅝
2⅝	1 9-16	Wool Lt .20e		3 1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16—	⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Work Wr .60	4	8	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	4	Wrather Cp		35	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
1⅝	10-16	Wright Har		10	⅝	3-16	1¼+10-6	
10¼	1⅝	WTC Air .10	4	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	
40⅝	13	WUI In .20e	7	2	14	14	14 +	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	5	18	3	2⅝	2⅞	
29⅞	6¼	Wynn Intl	3	14	7½	7	7½+	⅜
14⅝	9⅝	WymBan .44	8	14	10⅝	10½	10⅞+	⅜
5⅝	1½	Wyomissing	18	2	2	2	2	

Y

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	11¼	Yates Ind	7	186	15⅝	14½	16 +	⅝

Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8½	3	ZimHom .24	7	34	3	3	3	
2⅝	1	Zion Foods		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.63¼	*.39½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.50	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.00	128.00
Iron 2, Fdry. Phila., ton.	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	75-79	42-43
Lead, spot., lb.	18-19	14½-15
Copper elec., lb.	68.15-69¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb	2.82½	1.75¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	28-32	18
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.056	2.00¼
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	684.9	474.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 14, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 11.21-39, May 10.51-53, July 9.88, Sept. 9.45, Oct. 9.35, March 8.55, May 8.25 b

Wool: March 237.0 b, July 230.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 59.00, March 51.70, May 49.70, July 46.75, Sept. 45.35, Dec. 46.25, March 46.84.

Copper: Dec. 92.50, Jan. 89.20, March 80.00, May 77.00, July 75.50, Sept. 74.50, Dec. 73.00 Jan. 72.50.

Orange juice: Jan. 56.85, March 57.80, May 58.35.

Potatoes: March 8.22, April 8.70, May 9.62, Nov. 5.30

Silver: Dec. 306.00, Jan. 306.20, March 308.80, May 310.50, July 312.20, Sept. 313.90, Dec. 316.50, Jan. 317.20, March 319.20.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	80.05	80.15	78.95	79.50	— 35
May	77.30	77.50	76.40	76.40	— 40
July	75.40	75.40	73.60	B74.00	— 45
Oct.	67.20	67.20	65.90	66.20	— 50
Dec.	62.00	62.25	61.00	62.00	+ 35
March	61.45	61.45	61.45	B61.00	+ 45
May	—	—	—	B60.70	+ 95

(b) Bid. (a) Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Dec	5.47	5.47	5.27	5.29	5.44
Mar	5.22	5.27	5.10	5.10	5.25
May	5.07	5.07	4.92	4.92	5.04
Jul	4.47	4.52	4.37	4.46	4.46
Sep	4.48	4.51	4.37	4.42	4.45

CORN					
Dec	2.65	2.65	2.58½	2.61½	2.64
Mar	2.70	2.71	2.65½	2.68	2.71½
May	2.72	2.72¼	2.68¼	2.72	2.73½
Jul	2.74½	2.74½	2.70¼	2.73½	2.75
Sep	2.68	2.70½	2.67	2.70½	2.70
Dec	2.56	2.56½	2.53	2.56	2.55½
Mar	2.56½	2.59	2.56½	2.59	2.58¼

SOYBEANS					
Jan	6.02	6.02	5.81	5.85	6.08
Mar	6.06	6.06	5.88	5.91	6.05½
May	6.05	6.08	5.91	5.93	6.09
Jul	6.15	6.15	5.92	5.96	6.12
Aug	5.95	6.00	5.88	5.91	6.06
Sep	5.99	5.99	5.84	5.86	6.01
Nov	5.99	6.00	5.80	5.81	5.94
Jan	5.86	5.92	5.83	5.83	5.95¾

SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	25.00	25.00	24.30	24.75	25.25
Jan	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.30	23.20
Mar	20.10	20.10	19.37	19.37	20.37
May	18.00	18.25	17.42	17.50	18.40
Jul	17.50	17.85	17.10	17.30	17.95
Aug	17.50	17.50	16.90	16.95	17.60
Sep	17.50	17.50	16.75	16.90	17.50
Oct	16.70	16.85	16.40	16.55	16.90

SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	191.00	191.00	186.00	186.50	191.00
Jan	189.50	190.00	182.00	185.00	189.00
Mar	182.00	182.50	175.00	176.50	181.00
May	177.00	178.00	171.00	172.00	175.50
Jul	176.50	176.50	171.00	171.00	176.00
Aug	175.00	175.00	171.00	171.00	176.00
Sep	—	—	—	173.00	174.50
Oct	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	173.00

B-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominaw.

SILVER					
Dec	300.00	306.00	299.50	305.50	302.00
Feb	303.30	309.50	303.00	309.50	304.00
Apr	306.00	312.20	305.50	312.20	306.00
Jun	307.50	314.50	307.00	314.50	308.00
Aug	310.00	316.50	308.90	316.50	310.00
Oct	313.80	318.50	310.50	318.50	309.50
Dec	312.00	320.00	312.00	320.00	310.50
Feb	313.80	320.60	313.50	320.60	310.60

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	38.87	38.87	38.65	b38.87	37.87
Feb	46.00	46.00	45.00	45.00	46.00
Apr	48.10	48.20	47.30	47.40	48.20
Jun	48.75	48.95	48.12	48.20	49.00
Aug	48.00	48.00	47.32	a47.32	a48.22
Oct	47.80	47.80	46.90	46.90	a47.90

Sales: Dec 230; Feb 4216; April 2008; June 1740; Aug 128; Oct 28.

SHELL EGGS					
Dec	69.00	69.50	67.00	67.70	b69.05
Jan	57.90	57.90	55.65	a55.65	57.75
Feb	52.50	52.55	50.30	a50.30	52.15
Mar	51.00	51.00	49.00	49.00	51.00
Apr	48.65	48.65	46.65	a46.95	48.65
May	45.70	45.70	44.00	44.80	45.70
Jun	46.50	47.00	45.50	a45.50	46.45

Sales Dec 615; Jan 1200; Feb 162; Mar 111; Apr 23; May 39; Jun 14.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	43.00	43.05	41.45	41.90	42.65
Feb	45.85	45.85	44.07	44.07	45.50
Apr	44.70	44.70	43.00	43.05	44.30
Jun	46.82	46.82	45.15	45.15	46.60
Jul	46.90	47.10	45.90	45.90	47.20
Aug	46.10	46.10	44.60	b44.90	a46.10
Oct	44.10	44.10	42.80	42.90	b44.30
Dec	43.40	43.85	42.90	42.90	a44.40

Sales: Dec 408; Feb 1344; April 752; June 288; July 70; Aug 42; Oct 6; Dec 2.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	63.50	63.60	61.97	a61.97	63.35
Mar	63.20	63.25	61.75	a61.75	63.20
May	63.80	63.80	62.47	a62.47	63.87
Jul	64.10	64.10	62.45	a62.45	64.05
Aug	62.00	62.00	61.02	a61.02	62.55
Feb	55.10	55.10	53.50	53.50	a54.97

Sales: Feb 2184; March 400; May 170; July 236; Aug 33; Feb 5.

Open interest: Feb 3875; March 1980; May 1008; July 917; Aug 289; Feb 156.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 14 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	274	Matsu El. Wks.	429
Canon Camera	237	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	160
Dai Nip. Print.	250	Mitsubi Corp.	459
Fuji Bank	—	Mitsui Co.	455
Fuji Photo	246	Mitsukoshi	433
Hitachi	152	Nippon Elec.	166
Honda Motor	490	Sharp	275
C. Itoh	666	Shiseido	881
Japan Air L.	1,830	Sony Corp.	3,360
Kansai El. P.	745	Sumitomo Bk.	—
Kao Soap	286	Taisho Marine	358
Kirin Brewery	259	Takeda Chem.	208
Komatsu	216	Teijin	287
Kubota I. Wks.	330	Tokyo Marine	421
Matsu E. Ind.	411	Toray	170
		Toyota Motor	426

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.90
Albert Heijn	76
Algembank	246
Amrobank	57.20
A'dam	23
Fokker	149
Heineken	224
H.V.A.	77.50
Holland-Am.	133
Hoogovens	55
K.L.M.	66
Philips new	32.40
Robeco	190.50
Rolinco	128.50
Royal Dutch	83.60
Unilever	104
Van Ommer	330
Ver.Mach.	129.80

Brussels

Arbed	4,000
Brux.Lamb.	2,270
Cock-Ougree	97
Electrobel	6,430
GB Enterp.	2,270
Hoboken	4,750
Petrofina	6,570
Ph.Gevaert	1,290
Soc.Générale	2,600
Solvay	2,250
Un.Minière	1,312

Frankfurt

AEG	100.50
BASF	111.10
Bayer	102.30
Commerzbk.	151.50
Cont.Gummi	63
Daimler-Benz	231
Demag	122
DeutBank	224.30
DresdeBank	169.90
Gels Aktien	81
Hoesch	46.50
Karstadt	298
Kaufhof	183
KHD	74
Lufthansa	46
Mannesmann	146
Metallgesell.	252
Neckermann	93.10
Rheinstahl	108
RWE new	143
Schering	341
Siemens	203
Thyssen	57
Veba	115.50
Volkswagen	105

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.65
Anglo-Am	22.50
BarclayBk	2.76
BeechamGr	2.50
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.86
Bowater	1.41
Brit.AmTob.	2.18
Brit.Oxyg.	0.39
Brit.Pet.	4.94
BLMC	0.16¾
Burmah	3.56
Cadbury Sch.	0.49
Chartered	1.16
Courtaulds	0.93
Dagga'ont	0.08
DeBeerD	2.29
Decca Rec.	2.77
Distillers	1.25
Dunlop	0.47
El Muslind	1.12
FreeStGed	9.90
GEC	1.16
GKN	1.67
GlaxoGr	3.72
Gt.Uni.St.(A)	1.84
Guinness	1.03
Hawker-Sidd.	2.88
Hudson Bay	8.40
ImpChem.	1.82
Imps	0.64½
Mar&Spen.	1.97
MetalBox	1.87
Nichols	0.61
Plessey	0.96
RandMines	1.80
Rank Org	3.07
RoyalDutch	16.50
R.T.Z.	1.62
Shell	2.01
Thorn (A)	2.94
Tube Invest.	2.72
Union Cor.	2.10
Vickers	0.87
War L3½	£28⅞
West Deep	9.85
West Driet	£21⅛
West Hold.	17.75
West Min.	0.97½
Woolworth	0.56
ZCI	0.50

Milan

Bastogi	1,699
Erba	14,980
Ercole Marell	700
Fiat	1,710.50
Finsider	329
Generali	55,120
IFI	4,655
Italgas	891
Italsider	671
LaRinas	269
Montedis	790
Olivetti	1,564
Pirelli	1,020
SnlaVisco	1,681
Terni	159.50

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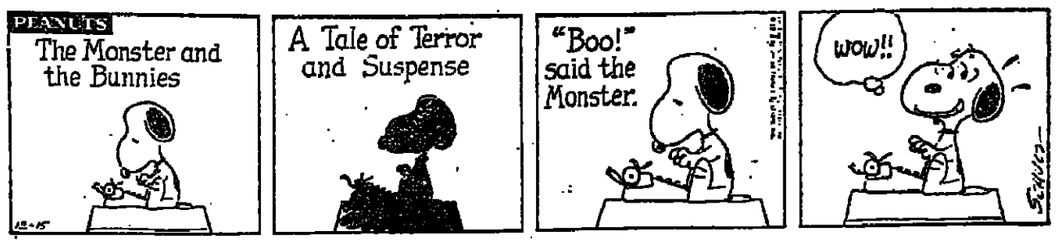
Paris

AirLiquide	235
Alimentaire	130
BSN	990
Carrefour	2,425
Cim.Lafarge	179
Citroën	57
Cie.Bancaire	495
CFP	176
CGE	386
CCF	137
Ferodo	317
L'Oréal	2,220
Mach.Bull	48.10
Michelin	1,190
Moet Henn.	1,059
Moulinex	3,480
Nickel	81.90
Paribas	191
PUK	122
Penarroya	60
Perrier	299 50
Peugeot	282
Rh.Poulenc	139
Saclior	87
St.Gobain	141.80
Suez	281.80
Télémécaniqu	814
Thomson	200
Usinor	106

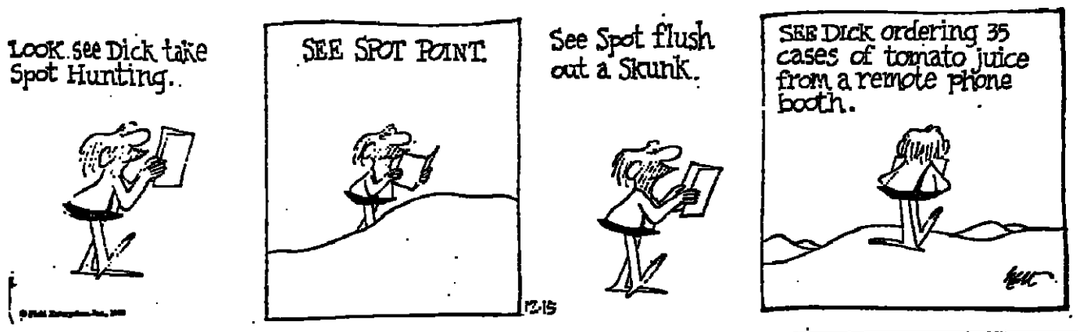
Zurich

Alusuisse	1,920
B. Boveri	925
Ciba-Geigy	1,300
Cr.Suisse	3,000
Fischer	850
HoffRocheb.	104,000
Nestlé	3,420
Sandoz	2,550
Sté B.Suisse	3,150
Sulzer	3,000
U.B. Suisses	3,500

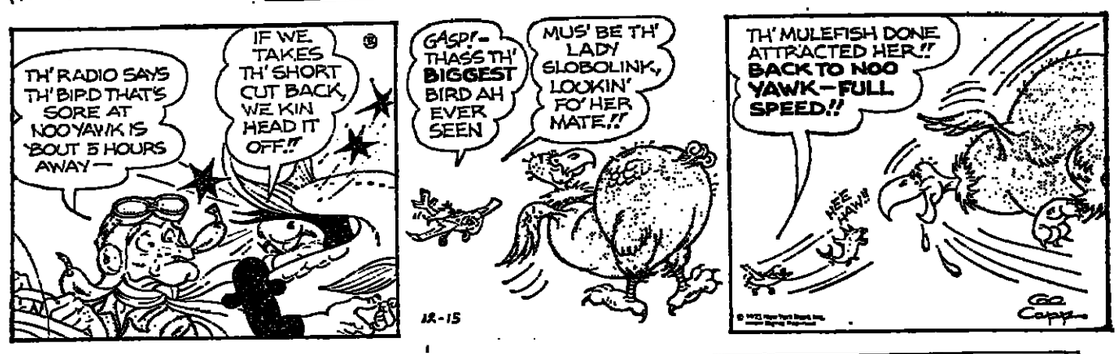
PEANUTS



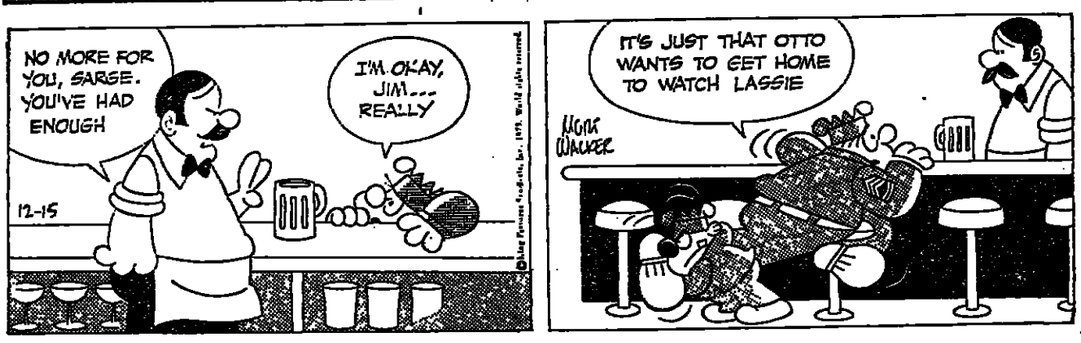
B.C.



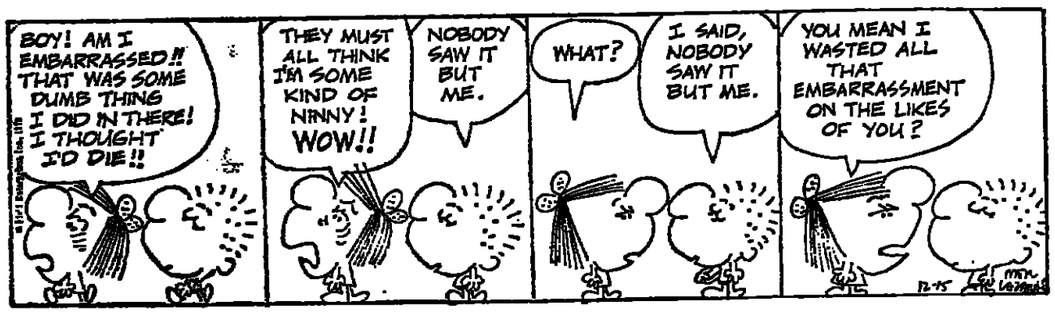
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU BETTER BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS... WHO ELSE WOULD GIVE YOU ANYTHING?"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAPAD

EVVAL

LIPPUT

YALMES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAVEN LATHE GOLFER PILLAR

Answer: *General rearrangement—with greater scope*—ENLARGE

BOOKS

AN AGE OF MEDIOCRITY

Memoirs and Diaries 1963-1972

By C.L. Sulzberger. Illustrated. 828 pp. Macmillan Publishing Co. $12.95.

Reviewed by Walter Laqueur

DURING the last decade The New York Times's C.L. Sulzberger has interviewed De Gaulle, Pompidou, Heath, Brandt, Saragat, Palme, Tito, Kadar, Jadat, Nasser, Boumedienne, Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Meir, Ben-Gurion, Yassir Arafat, Castro, Hussein, Allende, Papadopoulos, Debray, Johnson, Nixon, Kissinger and many others, some of them more than once. With the exception of Mao, Brezhnev, Qadhafi and Idi Amin, he seems to have talked to everyone who is someone on the international scene.

The account of these meetings results in a huge book, the third and last in his series of diaries. Not all interviews are of equal interest; they are partly repetitive, and there is too much golf for the taste of non-golfers. It is one of the most revealing books on world affairs published in recent years, and I would gladly give this year's output of the political scientists in exchange. The people whom Mr. Sulzberger met were important for better or worse; he asked the right questions and while he did not necessarily always get truthful answers, enough transpired to make "An Age of Mediocrity" of absorbing interest to every student of contemporary history. Unless, of course, which is unlikely, any one of his readers has also met all these good and famous people.

Mr. Sulzberger made his home in Paris during the period under review, and there is a great deal on France and Europe in this book. My feeling is that while not uncritical of the French he seems to overrate French politicians and diplomats. Like the British (and unlike many Americans) most of them have style; they are entertaining and they know how to express themselves well. But it is equally true that beneath this veneer of sophistication there is very often nattiness and a lack of substance.

Mr. Sulzberger's book is bound to provoke sad thoughts about the collapse of Europe. It still has the best theater, fine music and good food; it is a good place to retire for well-to-do Americans. But far from being one of the pillars of President Nixon's and Mr. Kissinger's new pentagonal world order, it has virtually ceased to exist as a political factor. There is something unreal in Mr. Sulzberger's discussions with European politicians about world affairs, about Russia and China and the balance of power, for they are no more than spectators on the sidelines; no decision of any importance is taken in Europe any longer. It has become an interesting observation post, but the action is no longer there.

The question whether Europe's sad decline into impotence has been inevitable will preoccupy the historians for a long time to come. It has little bearing on the crucial topical question whether, in view of total absorption in parochial affairs and its paralysis of will, European connection has become a liability rather than an asset to the United States.

This takes one to Mr. Sulzberger's central thesis about mediocrity. He says that the age of giants is over, that men of middle quality are ruling us, and that this new breed, the "men of man's dimension," are more suited to normal times because they are getting things done. I am not sure whether Mr. Sulzberger's reflections on greatness go to the core of the problem. Mediocrity in itself is neither good nor bad; the old Chinese proverb says that great people are great misfortunes. Mediocrity in politics, as in other fields of human endeavor, has always been the norm; great men and women have always been few and far between. But in politics there are no "normal times," important decisions have always to be taken. Essentially, it is not a question of mediocrity but of character, to be precise, the lack of it.

The present generation of European leaders is certainly less educated than the previous one; compared with a Talleyrand, a Palmerston and a Bismarck, they are paragons of virtue. But something is missing in their whole makeup; they suffer from an affliction of the backbone.

Churchill, Adenauer, De Gaulle and Tito belonged to a different world; they had an inner strength which has become very rare indeed these days.

"An Age of Mediocrity" is essential reading for an understanding of American foreign policy before and during détente, but equally there is a great deal of interesting material on Latin America, in particular the interviews with the late Salvador Allende and with Castro which lasted from midnight to 6 a.m.

Some fresh light is thrown on the recent war in the Middle East, an area which figures prominently in Mr. Sulzberger's book.

One hopes that Mr. Sulzberger can be persuaded not to stop his series of diaries with this book but to publish one day yet another, more recent and, hopefully, even more indiscreet volume.

Walter Laqueur is director of the Institute of Contemporary History in London and chairman of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

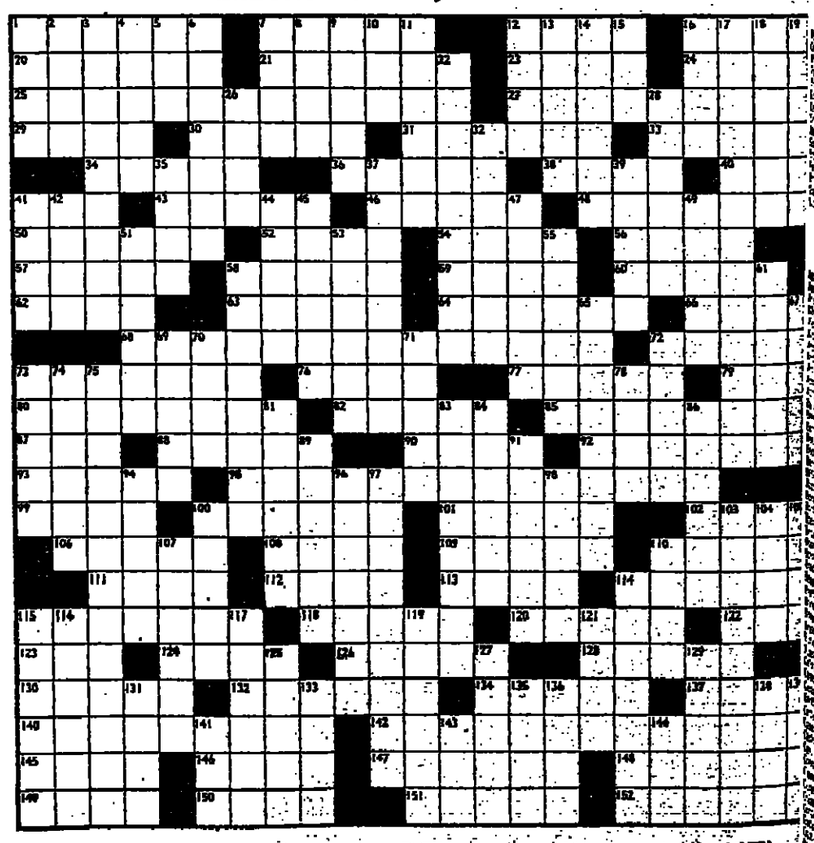
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Best Sellers—See Page 7.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENC

BELONGINGS—By Bert Beaman



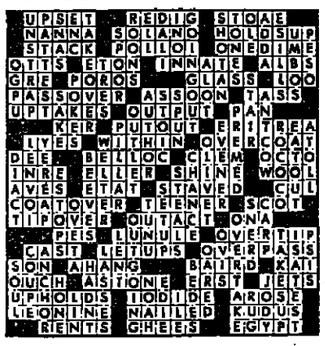
ACROSS

1 —gallery
7 Transfer of a sort
12 Handles rudely
15 Erupt
20 —living (gets by)
21 Insect
22 N.C. college
24 Principal
25 Child's game
27 St.—(storm phenomenon)
29 Conn. town
30 Lawrence's mount
31 En —(aside, in Paris)
33 Memorable skater
34 Liquefies
36 Moth
38 Aware of
40 Wire: Abbr.
41 Ames and Mc-Mahon
43 — the blue
46 Famous Third
48 Famous mill
50 Biblical rider
52 Frost
54 Sumac genus
56 Bert of comedy
57 Kind of ale
58 Unite, in Berlin
59 Iranian native
60 Secrete
62 "— lay me..."
63 Primitive people of Ceylon
64 Tirade, in Venice
65 State: Abbr.
68 Debater of a sort
72 Stood, in old Rome
73 Made round
76 Et —
77 British P.M.
79 Heflin
80 Shut up
82 Does a job on
85 Raspy
87 Mortar beater
88 Port of Crete
90 Superman's friend
92 Childe and Lloyd
95 Where —
98 Good-as-gold items
99 Hunter's or harvest
100 Waterwheel inventor
101 Indian caste
102 " — first you don't..."
106 Taper a timber
108 Formerly, once
109 Mudpuddles, in England
110 General or department
111 Hill in Jerusalem: Var.
112 Have it made
113 She, in Milan
114 Hallmarks of early divas
115 Very near
118 W.C. Fields's baby
120 U.S. violinist
122 Dissolution: Prefix
123 Slangy negative
124 — wife
126 Hard: Prefix
128 Long times
130 Revolted
132 — neck
134 Shadow
137 Today, in Naples
140 — buff
142 Early swimming lesson
145 Queen Anne's —
146 — Domini
147 — law (spending theory)
148 "O —, pretty maiden..."
149 Word after pop or bug
150 French marshal and family
151 Mexican Indians
152 Farm equipment

DOWN

1 Substitute: Abbr.
2 Widely outspread
3 Theory of linguistics
4 Fail to spot
5 Inner: Prefix
6 Private place
7 Suffix for gacky
8 Or —
9 S.F. car
10 — glance
11 French novelist
12 Noble
13 — the good
14 — Lib
16 Navy ranking abbr.
18 Vault
17 Apprentice of a sort
18 Cry out: Fr.
19 Biz sheis
21 Visits
26 U.S. biologist
28 Fired on
32 Antiquated
35 Haitian voodoo gods
37 French meat dish
39 Oil center
41 Abba
42 Pedestal part
44 Projecting window
45 — way (rats oriented)
47 "The Last —"
49 Ex-U.N. name
51 Chemical compounds
53 Purple Heart, etc.
55 Kind of richts or man
58 Prosecutor's need
61 — coat
65 Certain pet
67 — English
69 Vertical
70 Mountain sickness
71 — d'orchestre (organ stop)
72 Hammerhead
73 Fabric
74 — "Republic"
75 Non-option
78 Farm machines: Abbr.
81 Card player, at times
82 View of a sort
84 Rope fibers
86 Assumes as fact
89 Starlike
91 Skier's forte
94 " For want of —..."
96 Kind of gown
97 Go between
98 Attacked
100 Consider, to Cicero
103 Fyrite
104 Casey's —
105 Literary heroine
107 Joined in a common effort
110 Sound: Prefix
114 Confronts
115 Helpless
116 Knockback: Sot
117 Flammable
119 Canadian Ole and family
121 Merit
125 Cher's pariah
127 More impudent
129 — prosequi
131 Prune, in Scotland
133 Army men: Abbr.
135 Roman 2,051
136 Smallmouth, e.g.
138 Waiting —
139 Roman road
141 Lady's —
143 Dor's —
144 Lan.,r's —

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

41 Abba
42 Pedestal part
44 Projecting window
45 — way (rats oriented)
47 "The Last —"
49 Ex-U.N. name
51 Chemical compounds
53 Purple Heart, etc.
55 Kind of richts or man
58 Prosecutor's need
61 — coat
65 Certain pet
67 — English
69 Vertical
70 Mountain sickness
71 — d'orchestre (organ stop)
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73 Fabric
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131 Prune, in Scotland
133 Army men: Abbr.
135 Roman 2,051
136 Smallmouth, e.g.
138 Waiting —
139 Roman road
141 Lady's —
143 Dor's —
144 Lan.,r's —

هكذا من الأصل

Calls It 'a Big Key'

Williams to Stress Yankees' Defense

EW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).— one of his first pronounce- ts yesterday as the New York kees' new manager, Dick Wil- s promised to give Ron mberg "every opportunity" to rmine if the left-handed ging first baseman can hit handed pitchers.

lomberg batted .329 in 100 es last season. Against right- ded pitchers, his average was with 11 home runs. Against handed pitchers, he hit .178 in 17 official at-bats, with three that included one home run.

alph Houk, the former Yankee ager, believed that Blomberg ing differently" against left- ed pitchers.

ll take a long look at him." liams said. "I remember in game last season when I was h the A's, he stayed in against handed pitching and got a gle to left, walked twice and s hard ball to the right side."

omberg, however, has defi- ciencies as a fielder, which might deflate his value with the new manager.

"Defense is a big key in baseball," Williams said before discussing Blomberg's role. "You can scrounge for runs but you have to have defense. With me, you've got to give 100 percent, 110 percent as they say now."

When asked about which Yankee players he considered to be established regulars, Williams called Thurman Munson "the best catcher in the major leagues, including Johnny Bench" of the Cincinnati Reds.

Asked about other Yankee regulars, Williams mentioned Bobby Murcer, the center fielder, and Graig Nettles, the third baseman.

Asked if he would hire the coaches he had on his A's staff, Williams replied:

"I can't say. We'll have to wait and see what develops regarding the coaches."

Hegan Moves On

Of the four Yankee coaches last season, Jim Hegan followed Ralph Houk to the Detroit Tigers as a bullpen coach and Jim Turner, the 70-year-old pitching coach, retired. Elston Howard and Dick Howser remain as possible coaches on Williams's staff.

Williams believed that Shea Stadium—where the Yankees will play while their park is modernized—would benefit the Yankee hitters more than Yankee Stadium did.

"Munson, for example, won't be swinging at those faraway left-field stands like he did at Yankee Stadium," the manager said. "Shea will be more beneficial to the ball club as a whole, as a hitting team."

Notes on Style

Regarding his disciplinary style, Williams said:

"You have basically the same rules for all players but some have to be patted and some have to be kicked."

Regarding his strategical philosophy, he said:

"I've never been a sit-still, conservative manager. I believe in making things happen."

Williams declined to discuss the contractual dispute between the Yankees and Charles O. Finley, owner of the A's, which neared a climax with the signing of the manager.



UPI

Dick Williams

Police Help Cedeno

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The police said yesterday that a paraffin test indicated that baseball star Cesar Cedeno, accused in the shooting death of a young woman in a motel room, had not recently fired a weapon, but that the girl had.

A preliminary hearing on the voluntary manslaughter charge facing Cedeno was adjourned when magistrate Socrates Diaz Curiel was unable to appear in court.

Cedeno, 22-year-old outfielder for the Houston Astros, remained in La Fe precinct jail, where he has been held since he surrendered eight hours after 19-year-old Altagracia de la Cruz was fatally shot while occupying a motel room with him Tuesday.

The police have said that a .38-caliber pistol registered to Cedeno was being examined by the girl and went off when Cedeno tried to take it away from her. They have termed the shooting "accidental."

Legal sources said that even if the charge against Cedeno is reduced, it is probable that the lengthy Dominican legal process may make him miss spring training and possibly part of the baseball season, which opens in April. Conviction for voluntary manslaughter carries a term of three to ten years.

Voted the outstanding defensive center fielder in the National League in each of the last two seasons, Cedeno also hit .320 in both seasons. He is generally judged the brightest young star in the major leagues.

op Ranking o Mrs. King or 4th Year

EW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).— the fourth successive year, , Billie Jean King has been gnated the top woman tennis er in the United States. Mrs. g was listed at the top of the nen's rankings issued yester- by the U.S. Lawn Tennis As- ation.

Irs. King's most-publicized vic- of the year was her triumph Bobby Riggs at the Astro- e in September, but the 30- -old resident of Hilton Head, , also won at Wimbledon for second successive year.

he was also a three-time final- in the Virginia Slims tour ter events, winning once. Dur- the summer, she triumphed in Virginia Slims at Denver.

hris Evert, the speedy 18-year- from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., ed up to second on this year's after being ranked third in She won six of seven tour- ents on the USLTA's winter e-money circuit.

uring the summer in Europe, reached the finals of the nch and Italian Opens and Wimbledon, but lost all three ches. For the second succes- year, she won the U.S. clay t title and at the U.S. Open Forest Hills she reached the final round for the third year row.

anked third to fifth were emary Casals of San Fran- o, Mrs. Nancy Gunter of San elo, Texas, and Julie Held- n of Houston.

liss Casals, a quarterfinalist at mbledon and in the U.S. Open, hed the semifinal round or ter in each of 12 outings on Virginia Slims winter tour.

Irs. Gunter is ranked in the 10 for the 12th straight year among the top five for the consecutive time.

iss Heldman, who moved up n eighth on last year's list, a semifinalist in the Kent London grass-court tourna- its.

Army Fires Coach After 0-10 Season

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Tom Cahill, who worked miracles with Army's football teams in the late 1960s, was dismissed as West Point's head football coach yesterday just 12 days after Army concluded its worst season by losing to Navy, 51-0.

The 54-year-old Cahill, who served for eight years as Army's 23d football coach, was relieved of his position by order of Gen. Creighton Abrams, the Army chief of staff, as a result of the 74th Army-Navy game at Philadelphia on Dec. 1. Gen. Abrams, who attended that game, may have been going along with a recommendation by the Military Academy.

Cahill believed yesterday that Gen. Abrams had overruled an academy recommendation that he be retained. But a member of the academy's public relations staff said, "The athletic board recommended to the superintendent [Lt. Gen. William Knowlton] that Tom not be kept. Gen. Knowlton just passed on the recommendation, as is always done when there is to be a major personnel shift."

Army struggled through the 1973 season, losing all 10 of its games. The only other Army football team that failed to win a game was the first team at West Point, in 1890, which played only one, losing to Navy, 24-0.

West Point officials acknowledged all season that Army was over-matched against college teams that attract much better players than does Army. Such opponents as Tennessee, Penn State and Notre Dame defeated Army in 1973 and will return to its schedule.

After the 51-0 trouncing by Navy, Cahill was tabbed as the scapegoat.

Army did not announce Cahill's successor. The six civilian members of his coaching staff are expected to leave with him.

Cahill was offered the position of assistant athletic director by Gen. Knowlton, but refused to accept or reject the offer immediately. Cahill said, "I have pride, you know. And right now I hurt."

Cahill took over at Army in 1966 when Paul Dietzel unexpectedly resigned to become coach and director of athletics at the University of South Carolina. Cahill had been serving as freshman football coach since 1960.

Not Academy Graduates

Dietzel, who was Army coach from 1962 to 1965, and Cahill were the only head coaches in Army's 84-year football history who were not graduates of the academy. Dietzel attended Miami of Ohio and Cahill was graduated from Niagara University.

Cahill took a losing Army team (4-5-1 in 1965) and produced a surprising 8-2 won-lost record in 1966 and again in 1967. He was voted coach of the year by his colleagues in the American Football Coaches Association in 1966. Cahill's eight-year record at Army is 40-39-2 and his record against Navy is 5-3.

In 1968 Army may have had its best team under Cahill, although the record was 7-3. Then his teams went 4-5-1 in 1969, 1-9 in 1970, 6-4 in 1971 and 1972 and finally, 0-10.

Cahill is only the second head coach dismissed under fire at the academy. Dale Hall was released in 1961 after a three-year stint.

Snowfall Bars Downhill Skiing

ZELL AM SEE, Austria, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Extensive snowfall and heavy storms prevented skiers today from preparing for the second World Cup men's downhill race.

The nonstop run on the 2,760-meter-long downhill track had to be canceled because of a 10-inch fall as a blizzard stopped cable car traffic and kept the 88 racers from 22 countries from reaching the top of the course.

The downhill race was moved here from Val Gardena in Italy because of a shortage of snow there.

College Basketball

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

East

Fordham 75, Columbia 51.
Massachusetts 75, Holy Cross 70.
Wagner 67, Lehigh 62.
Providence 76, San Francisco 57.
Manhattan 81, Rhode Island 60.
Rutgers 64, Lafayette 60.

South

Vanderbilt 69, Samford 65.
Auburn 66, Georgia Tech 56.
Mississippi 79, S. Mississippi 75.

Southwest

Memphis St. 90, Texas 82.
Oral Roberts 95, San Diego St. 78.
Arizona 101, Idaho 80.

West

Santa Barbara 91, Wyoming 67.
Brigham Young 97, Denver 87

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Boston 4, Minnesota 2 (Esposito 2, Hodge 2; Goldsworthy, Hextall).
Los Angeles 3, New York 2, Islanders 2 (Widing, St. Marseilles, Corrigan; Henning, Harris).
Toronto 6, Atlanta 1 (Hammerstrom 2, Sittler, Keon, Dupere, Ullman; Quinn).
Detroit 7, St. Louis 3 (Jarry, Roberts, Bailey, Johnston, Charron, Berenson, Debenedet; Angotti 2, Thompson).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	11	2	0	.846	309	143
Buffalo	8	5	0	.615	224	216
New England	5	8	0	.385	245	282
New York Jets	4	9	0	.308	226	372
Baltimore	3	10	0	.231	208	323
Central Division						
Pittsburgh	9	4	0	.692	310	196
Cincinnati	9	4	0	.692	259	207
Cleveland	7	4	2	.615	217	225
Houston	1	12	0	.077	175	420
West Division						
Oakland	8	4	1	.654	271	158
Denver	7	4	2	.615	337	275
Kansas City	6	5	2	.358	186	186
San Diego	2	10	1	.192	182	353
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East Division						
Dallas	9	4	0	.692	352	200
Washington	9	4	0	.692	287	178
Philadelphia	5	7	1	.423	290	385
St. Louis	4	8	1	.346	283	325
N.Y. Giants	2	10	1	.192	219	331
Central Division						
Minnesota	11	2	0	.846	285	161
Detroit	6	6	1	.500	264	213
Green Bay	4	7	2	.385	181	259
Chicago	3	10	0	.231	195	313
West Division						
Los Angeles	11	2	0	.846	358	161
Atlanta	8	5	0	.615	304	214
San Francisco	5	8	0	.385	248	283
New Orleans	5	8	0	.385	153	298

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Portland 119, Phoenix 108 (Petrie 35, Wicks 24; Scott 32, Van Arsdale 33).
Chicago 97, Milwaukee 94 (Walker 26, Love, Van Lier 24, Jabbar 23, Allen 17).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 96, Virginia 94 (Nater 24, Jones 17; Miller 17, Powell, Twardzik 14).
San Diego 107, Memphis 104 (Lamar 23, Robbins 21; Thompson 26, Baum 18).

WHA Result

Thursday's Game

Toronto 8, Cleveland 1 (Simpson, Leduc, Martin; Erickson).

They Keep Their Cool At UCLA

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (NYT).—And how does the University of California, Los Angeles, approach its much ballyhooed meeting with North Carolina State on a St. Louis basketball court tomorrow?

To N.C. State, trying to snap UCLA's 78-game winning streak, it may be a game of transcendental importance. To millions of basketball fans everywhere, this match-up between last year's two unbeaten teams may be a game of transcendental importance.

But to UCLA? It's something less than the turning point of eternity. A big game, sure; but in perspective.

John Wooden, the UCLA coach, who is ever the voice of reason, tried to delineate that perspective this week:

"Any team that breaks our winning streak will receive acclaim and attention to a greater degree than ever before, just as if it had won a championship. That would be true whether it was North Carolina State or Ohio University or St. Bonaventure or anyone. In that sense, our opponent has more to gain and less to lose than we do. Their own coach has made this point."

It is a situation UCLA has faced before, most notably in the Houston Astrodome in 1968, when Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (then still Lew Alcindor) and a more modest UCLA winning streak were pitted against a Houston team led by Elvin Hayes.

And there was a smaller version last season, when UCLA, trying to break the collegiate record for consecutive victories, faced Notre Dame, the team that was (and still is) the last to beat one of Wooden's teams.

"There is an element of spectacle about such games," said Wooden, making clear he wasn't downgrading anything. "The occasion is special in a way that's different from a championship, even a league championship. Actually, if a championship were involved, the game would be more important. But our championship season is still ahead of us, and so is North Carolina State's.

To fans, this game is a sort of deferred climax to last season, when probation kept N.C. State out of the national championship and a possible confrontation with UCLA.

"I'm sure that many people feel that way," said Wooden, "and playing at the site of last year's championship enhances that idea, but it's unrealistic. Each team has lost two starters, and it's a different year anyhow.

"Besides, this is exactly what I try to get across all the time, to all my players: try to forget the past, it simply does not matter. What you do right now, in practice, today, that's what will determine whether or not you can do your best, up to your potential, in the next game—and that's all you can do. Past success, or past failure, just isn't relevant."

In one way, this "spectacle" has a distinctly different flavor from the one in the Astrodome, which attracted 52,009 spectators and a national television audience and which Houston won by two points while Alcindor was playing with an injured eye.

At that time, the presence of Alcindor, and his match-up with Hayes, completely dominated the pre-game publicity, especially after the injury became a subject of concern. The general public at that time still felt UCLA's invincibility was based on the big man, and curiosity about him was at a peak.

Now, as big a star as Bill Walton is for the Bruins, he does not monopolize interest in the same way. Besides, UCLA has won championship after championship with and without such dominant centers, and the continuity of its success is more widely appreciated. So this is more truly accepted as a game between full teams—outstanding, fascinating teams—than a clash between Walton and N.C. State's David Thompson, two super stars, and their supporting casts.



John Wooden and a championship trophy.

The Outlook and the Odds in NFL Weekend Games

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Following is a preview of National Football League games this weekend, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses. The Detroit-Miami and San Francisco-Pittsburgh games will be played Saturday and the rest Sunday.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Philadelphia (5-7-1) at Washington (9-4-0)—Bill Kilmer will start as Redskin quarterback with crippled Sonny Jurgensen saved for late rally if needed. Redskins won earlier game, 28-7. Eagles' Roman Gabriel, the league's most productive passer, will pull out all the stops against his old coach, George Allen. Betting choice: Washington by 12.

Dallas (9-4-0) at St. Louis (4-8-1)—"If we're flat [for this game] we ought to have our heads examined," says Tom Landry, Cowboy coach. A victory gives Dallas the Eastern Division title. A loss would cause all kinds of complexities. Jim Hart, with an injured shoulder, may be able to start as Cardinal quarterback. Betting choice: Dallas by 13.

New Orleans (5-8-0) at Atlanta (8-5-0)—Falcon players are kicking themselves for losing last two games and all but killing their playoff chances. They beat the Saints, 62-7, on opening day. Betting choice: Atlanta by 13.

Green Bay (4-7-2) at Chicago (3-10-0)—It's the 110th game in the league's oldest rivalry (1921) and one of the least important this Sunday. Betting choice: Green Bay by 4.

Minnesota (11-2-0) at New York Giants (2-10-1)—Because there are no lights at Yale Bowl, the fourth quarter will probably be played in semi-darkness. Giant players know that their new coach, and possibly general manager, will study the game films next February. Betting choice: Minnesota by 10.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Denver (7-4-2) at Oakland (8-4-1)—This one is for the Western Division title. Raiders say they play best when their backs are against the wall. "We must stop Marv Hubbard," says John Ralston, the Bronco coach, referring to the rugged Raider runner. Betting choice: Oakland by 7.

Cincinnati (9-4-0) at Houston (1-12-0)—Victory for the Bengals would give them the Central Division title, even if the Steelers win, under the league's tie-breaking system. "There's no way we're going to lose," says Ron Carpenter, the Bengal defensive end, and who can disagree? Betting choice: Cincinnati by 17.

New England (5-8-0) at Baltimore (3-10-0)—Chuck Fairbanks deserves votes as coach-of-the-year for what he has accomplished with the Patriots. Lydell Mitchell has gained 819 yards rushing for the Colts, and he wasn't a regular until the fourth game. Betting choice: Baltimore by 1.

San Diego (2-10-1) at Kansas City (6-5-2)—Should it snow, the record of 31,000 no shows set in Philadelphia last Sunday may be broken. Betting choice: Kansas City by 12.

Buffalo (8-5-0) at New York Jets (4-9-0)—O. J. Simpson has already surpassed one of Jim Brown's records: He has gained 100 yards or more in 10 games; Brown's best was nine. Weeb Ewbank will bow out quietly, which suits him. Betting choice: New York by 3.

INTERCONFERENCE

Detroit (6-6-1) at Miami (11-2-0)—Manny Fernandez, the Dolphins' best defensive lineman, and Bob Kuchenberg, a good guard, are hurt and may miss the playoffs. Maulty Moore and Irv Goode are replacements from a talented squad. The Lions will finish second in their division for the fifth straight year. Betting choice: Miami by 7.

Pittsburgh (9-4-0) at San Francisco (5-8-0)—John Brodie will start and go all the way as the 49ers quarterback, ending a distinguished 17-year career. With Terry Bradshaw back in good health, the Steelers loom as a formidable playoff foe. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 7.

Cleveland (7-4-2) at Los Angeles (11-2-0)—Rams are only a few points and this game away from a perfect season. Their losses were by 10-9 and 15-13. Browns went further than anyone expected. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 10.

The Official Baseball Batting Averages in the National League for 1973

Compiled by the Elias Sports Bureau

TOP 15 QUALIFIERS FOR BATTING CHAMPIONSHIP
(Based on 502 or more times at bat)

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	RBI.	SB.	Pct.
Rose, Peter, Cin.†	160	680	115	230	297	36	8	5	64	10	.338
Cedeno, Cesar, Hou.	139	525	86	168	282	35	2	25	70	56	.320
Maddox, Garry, S.F.	144	587	81	187	270	30	10	11	76	24	.319
Perez, Atanasio, Cin.	151	564	73	177	297	33	3	27	101	3	.314
Watson, Robert, Hou.	158	573	97	179	257	24	3	16	94	1	.312
Simmons, Ted, St.L.†	161	619	62	192	271	36	2	13	91	2	.310
Cardenal, Jose, Chi.	145	522	80	158	228	33	2	11	68	19	.303
Singleton, Kenneth, Mtl.†	162	560	100	169	288	26	2	23	103	2	.302
Matthews, Gary, S.F.	148	540	74	162	240	22	10	12	58	17	.300
Garr, Ralph, Atl.*	148	668	94	200	277	32	6	11	55	35	.299
Stargell, Wilver, Pitt.*	148	522	106	156	337	43	3	44	119	0	.299
Fairly, Ronald, Mtl.*	142	413	70	123	189	13	1	17	49	2	.298
Brock, Louis, St.L.*	160	650	110	193	239	29	8	7	63	70	.297
Crawford, Willie, L.A.*	145	457	75	135	207	26	2	14	66	12	.295
Lum, Michael, Atl.*	138	513	74	151	227	26	6	16	82	2	.294

OTHER PLAYERS
(Listed Alphabetically)
(Based on 25 or more times at bat)

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	RBI.	SB.	Pct.
Aaron, Henry, Atl.	120	392	84	118	252	12	1	40	96	1	.301
Agee, Tommie, Hou-St.L.	109	266	28	59	105	8	3	11	22	3	.222
Allen, Bernard, Mtl.*	16	50	5	9	16	1	0	2	4	0	.180
Alley, L. Eugene, Pitt.	76	158	25	32	45	3	2	2	8	1	.203
Alou, Felipe, Mtl.	19	48	4	10	14	1	0	1	4	0	.208
Alou, Jesus, Hou.	28	55	7	13	18	2	0	1	3	0	.236
Anderson, Dwain, St.L.-S.D.	71	124	16	15	15	0	0	0	3	2	.121
Anderson, Michael, Phil.	87	193	32	49	87	9	1	9	28	0	.254
Arlin, Stephen, S.D.	34	60	2	10	11	1	0	0	5	0	.167
Armbrister, Edison, Cin.	18	37	5	8	16	3	1	1	5	0	.216
Arnold, Christopher, S.F.	49	54	7	16	21	2	0	1	13	0	.296
Bailey, Robert, Mtl.	151	513	77	140	251	25	4	26	86	5	.273
Baker, Johnny, Atl.	159	604	101	174	274	29	4	21	99	24	.288
Barr, James, S.F.	41	66	5	10	12	2	0	0	1	0	.152
Beauchamp, James, N.Y.	50	61	5	17	20	1	1	0	14	1	.279
Beckert, Glenn, Chi.	114	372	38	95	108	13	0	0	29	0	.255
Bench, Johnny, Cin.	152	557	83	141	239	17	3	25	104	4	.253
Billingham, John, Cin.	40	92	2	6	9	3	0	0	4	0	.065
Boccabella, John, Mtl.	118	403	25	94	129	13	0	7	46	1	.233
Bonds, Bobby, S.F.	160	643	131	182	341	34	4	39	96	43	.283
Bonham, William, Chi.	44	43	1	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	.093
Boone, Robert, Phil.	145	521	42	136	190	20	2	10	61	3	.261
Boswell, Kenneth, N.Y.*	76	110	12	25	35	2	1	2	14	0	.227
Bourque, Patrick, Chi.*	57	139	11	29	56	6	0	7	20	1	.209
Bowa, Lawrence, Phil.†	122	446	42	94	111	11	3	0	23	10	.211
Bradley, Thomas, S.F.	35	77	3	15	17	2	0	0	4	0	.195
Breeden, Harold, Mtl.	105	258	36	71	138	10	6	15	43	0	.275
Brett, Kenneth, Phil.*	37	80	6	20	37	5	0	4	16	0	.250
Briles, Nelson, Pitt.	33	72	3	14	19	2	0	1	6	0	.194
Brown, Oscar, Atl.	22	58	3	12	15	3	0	0	0	0	.207
Bryant, Ronald, S.F.†	42	95	11	16	17	1	0	0	7	0	.168
Buckner, William, L.A.*	140	575	68	158	202	20	0	8	46	12	.275
Busse, Raymond, St.L.-Hou.	39	87	7	11	25	4	2	2	5	0	.126
Caldwell, R. Michael, S.D.	56	35	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	.143
Campbell, David, S.D.-St.L.-Hou.	55	134	4	26	31	5	0	0	11	1	.194
Carbo, Bernardo, St.L.*	111	308	42	88	130	18	0	8	40	2	.286
Carlton, Steven, Phil.*	40	100	6	16	24	2	0	2	5	0	.160
Carty, Ricardo, Chi.	22	70	4	15	16	0	0	1	8	0	.214
Casanova, Paulino, Atl.	82	236	18	51	79	7	0	7	18	0	.216
Cash, David, Phil.	116	436	59	118	149	21	2	2	31	2	.271
Cey, Ronald, L.A.	152	507	60	124	195	18	4	15	80	1	.245
Chaney, Darrel, Cin.†	105	227	27	41	50	7	1	0	14	4	.181
Cleveland, Reginald, St.L.	32	74	5	17	21	4	0	0	3	0	.230
Clines, Eugene, Pitt.	110	304	42	80	100	11	3	1	23	8	.263
Colbert, Nathan, S.D.	145	529	73	143	288	25	2	22	80	9	.270
Concepcion, David, Cin.	89	328	39	94	142	18	3	8	46	22	.287
Crosby, Edward, St.L.-Cin.*	38	90	8	16	23	3	2	0	6	0	.178
Cruz, Tra-Cro Jose, St.L.*	132	406	51	92	154	22	5	10	57	10	.227
Davalillo, Victor, Pitt.*	59	83	9	15	19	1	0	1	2	0	.181
Davis, William, L.A.*	152	599	82	171	266	29	9	16	77	17	.285
Day, Charles, Mtl.*	101	207	36	57	76	7	0	2	28	0	.275
Dietz, Richard, Atl.	83	139	22	41	60	8	1	3	24	0	.295
Downing, Alphonso, L.A.	30	57	2	5	7	2	0	0	3	0	.088
Doyle, R. Dennis, Phil.*	116	370	45	101	125	9	3	3	26	1	.273
Driessen, Daniel, Cin.*	102	366	49	110	141	15	2	4	47	8	.301
Dwyer, James, St.L.*	28	57	7	11	14	1	1	0	0	0	.193
Dyer, Don, N.Y.	70	189	9	35	46	6	1	1	9	0	.185
Edwards, John, Hou.*	79	250	24	61	90	10	2	5	27	1	.244
Ellis, Dock, Pitt.†	29	65	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	.108
Evans, Darrell, Atl.*	161	595	114	167	331	25	8	41	104	6	.281
Fanzone, Carmen, Chi.	64	150	22	41	66	7	0	6	22	1	.273
Ferguson, Joe, L.A.	136	487	84	128	229	26	0	25	88	1	.263
Foli, Timothy, Mtl.	126	458	37	110	127	11	0	2	36	6	.240
Forsch, Kenneth, Hou.	46	62	2	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	.065
Foster, Alan, St.L.	35	68	4	13	14	1	0	0	2	0	.191
Foster, George, Cin.	17	39	6	11	26	3	0	4	9	0	.282
Fregosi, James, N.Y.	45	124	7	29	36	4	1	0	11	1	.234
Frias, Jesus, Mtl.	100	225	19	52	62	10	1	0	22	1	.231
Fuentes, Rigoberto, S.F.†	160	656	78	182	225	25	5	6	63	12	.277
Gagliano, Philip, Cin.	63	69	8	20	22	2	0	0	7	0	.290
Gallagher, Robert, Hou.*	71	148	16	39	50	3	1	2	10	0	.264
Garrett, H. Adrian, Chi.*	36	54	7	12	21	0	0	3	8	1	.222
Garrett, R. Wayne, N.Y.*	140	504	76	129	203	20	3	16	58	6	.256
Garvey, Steven, L.A.	114	349	37	106	152	17	3	8	50	0	.304
Gaston, Clarence, S.D.	133	476	51	119	193	18	4	16	57	0	.250
Geronimo, Cesar, Cin.*	139	324	35	68	100	14	3	4	33	5	.210
Gibson, Robert, St.L.	25	65	8	12	18	0	0	2	8	1	.185
Gilbreath, Rodney, Atl.	29	74	10	21	25	2	1	0	2	2	.284
Goggin, Charles, Pitt.-Atl.†	65	91	19	27	32	5	0	0	7	0	.297
Gonzalez, J. Fernando, Pitt.	37	49	5	11	16	0	1	1	5	0	.224
Goodson, J. Edward, S.F.*	102	384	37	116	174	20	1	12	53	0	.302
Gosger, James, N.Y.*	38	92	9	22	24	2	0	0	10	0	.239
Graberkewitz, Billy, Phil.	25	66	12	19	27	2	0	2	7	3	.288
Greif, William, S.D.	36	61	3	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	.098
Griffey, G. Kenneth, Cin.*	25	86	19	33	49	5	1	3	14	4	.384
Grimsley, Ross, Cin.*	39	82	3	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	.061
Gross, Gregory, Hou.*	14	39	5	9	13	2	1	0	1	2	.231
Grote, Gerald, N.Y.	84	285	17	73	90	10	2	1	32	0	.256
Grubb, John, S.D.*	113	389	52	121	173	22	3	8	37	9	.311
Gullett, Donald, Cin.	53	64	6	12	14	0	1	0	6	1	.188
Hahn, Donald, N.Y.	93	262	22	60	76	10	0	2	21	2	.229
Harmon, Terry, Phil.	72	148	17	31	34	3	0	0	8	1	.209
Harrelson, Derrel, N.Y.†	106	356	35	92	110	12	3	0	20	5	.258
Harrison, Roric, Atl.	39	54	3	3	10	4	0	2	5	0	.056
Hebner, Richard, Pitt.*	144	509	73	138	243	28	1	25	74	0	.271
Helms, Tommy, Hou.	146	543	44	156	200	28	2	4	61	1	.287
Hernandez, Enzo, S.D.	70	247	26	55	59	2	1	0	9	15	.223
Hernandez, Jacinto, Pitt.	54	73	8	18	23	1	2	0	8	0	.247
Hickman, James, Chi.	92	201	27	49	63	1	2	3	20	1	.244
Hilton, J. David, S.D.	70	224	21	44	70	9	0	5	16	2	.197
Hiser, Gene, Chi.*	100	109	15	19	25	3	0	1	6	4	.174
Hodges, Ronald, N.Y.*	45	127	5	33	38	2	0	1	18	0	.260
Hooton, Burt, Chi.	42	70	4	9	9	0	0	0	3	0	.129
Howard, Larry, Hou.-Atl.	24	56	3	9	12	3	0	0	4	0	.161
Howarth, James, S.F.*	65	90	8	18	21	1	1	0	7	0	.200
Humphrey, Terryal, Mtl.	43	90	5	15	20	2	0	1	9	0	.167
Hundley, C. Randolph, Chi.	124	368	35	83	126	11	1	10	43	5	.226
Hunt, Ronald, Mtl.	113	401	61	124	138	14	0	0	18	10	.309
Hutton, Thomas, Phil.*	106	247	31	65	91	11	0	5	29	3	.263
Jackson, Roland, Atl.*	117	206	29	43	52	5	2	0	12	6	.209
James, Cleo, Chi.	44	45	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	.111
Jenkins, Ferguson, Chi.	38	84	2	10	14	2	0	0	4	0	.119
John, Thomas, L.A.	36	74	3	15	16	1	0	0	7	0	.203
Johnson, David, Atl.	157	559	84	151	305	25	0	43	99	5	.270
Johnson, Deron, Phil.	12	36	3	6	11	2	0	1	5	0	.167
Jones, Cleon, N.Y.	92	339	48	88	134	13	0	11	48	1	.260
Jones, Randall, S.D.	20	48	2	8	9	1	0	0	2	0	.167
Jorgensen, Michael, Mtl.*	138	413	49	95	142	16	2	9	47	16	.230
Joshua, Von, L.A.*	75	159	19	40	52	4	1	2	17	7	.252
Jutze, Alfred, Hou.	90	278	18	62	68	6	0	0	18	0	.223
Kelleher, Michael, St.L.	43	38	4	7	9	2	0	0	2	0	.184
Kendall, Fred, S.D.	145	507	39	143	201	22	3	10	39	3	.282
Kessinger, Donald, Chi.	160	577	52	151	179	22	3	0	43	6	.262
King, Harold, Cin.*	35	43	5	8	20	0	0	4	10	0	.186
Kingman, David, S.F.	112	305	54	62	146	10	1	24	55	8	.203
Kirby, Clayton, S.D.	35	54	1	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	.093
Koosman, Jerry, N.Y.	35	78	3	8	9	1	0	0	3	0	.103
Kosco, Andrew, Cin.	47	119	17	33	67	7	0	9	21	0	.280
Kranepool, Edward, N.Y.*	100	284	28	68	87	12	2	1	35	1	.239
Lacy, Leondaus, L.A.	57	135	14	28	30	2	0	0	8	2	.207
Lee, Leron, S.D.*	118	333	36	79	99	7	2	3	30	4	.237
Lintz, Larry, Mtl.†	52	116	20	29	30	1	0	0	3	12	.250
Locklear, Gene, Cin.-S.D.*	96	180	26	42	59	6	1	3	25	9	.233
Lonborg, James, Phil.	38	59	2	8	10	2	0	0	3	0	.136
Lopes, David, L.A.	142	535	77	147	188	13	5	6	37	36	.275
Luzinski, Gregory, Phil.	161	610	76	174	295	26	4	29	97	3	.285
Lyttle, James, Mtl.*	49	116	12	30	49	5	1	4	19	0	.259
Mangual, Jose, Mtl.	33	62	9	11	24	2	1	3	7	2	.177
Marichal, Juan, S.F.	34	69	4	13	15	2	0	0	7	0	.188
Marquez, Gonzalo, Chi.*	19	58	5	13	18	2	0	1	4	0	.224
Marshall, David, S.D.*	39	49	4	14	19	5	0	0	4	0	.286
Martinez, Teodoro, N.Y.	92	263	34	67	81	11	0	1	14	3	.255
Mashore, Clyde, Mtl.	67	103	12	21	33	3	0	3	14	4	.204
Matlack, Jonathan, N.Y.*	35	65	5	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	.138
Maxvill, C. Dallan, Pitt.	74	217	19	41	51	4	3	0	17	0	.189
May, Lee, Hou.	148	545	65	147	261	24	3	28	105	1	.270
May, Milton, Pitt.*	101	283	29	76	107	8	1	7	31	0	.269
Mays, Willie, N.Y.	66	209	24	44	72	10	0	6	25	1	.211
McAnally, Ernest, Mtl.	27	49	3	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	.184
McBride, Arnold, St.L.*	40	63	8	19	22	3	0	0	5	0	.302
McCarver, J. Timothy, St.L.*	130	331	30	88	121	16	4	3	49	2	.266
McCovey, Willie, S.F.*	130	383	52	102	209	14	3	29	75	1	.266
McMullen, Kenneth, L.A.	42	85	6	21	41	5	0	5	18	0	.247
Melendez, Luis, St.L.	121	341	35	91	117	18	1	2	35	2	.267
Menke, Denis, Cin.	139	241	38	46	65	10	0	3	26	1	.191
Messersmith, John, L.A.	34	89	3	15	18	3	0	0	6	0	.169
Metzger, Roger, Hou.†	154	580	67	145	187	11	14	1	35	10	.250
Millan, Felix, N.Y.	153	638	82	185	225	23	4	3	37	2	.290
Milner, John, N.Y.*	129	451	69	108	195	12	3	23	72	1	.239
Monday, Robert, Chi.*	149	554	93	148	260	24	5	26	56	5	.267
Montanez, Guillermo, Phil.*	145	552	65	145	204	16	5	11	65	2	.263
Moore, Balor, Mtl.	35	53	2	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	.057
Moose, Robert, Pitt.	37	67	6	9	10	1	0	0	2	0	.134
Morales, Julio, S.D.	122	388	47	109	163	23	2	9	34	6	.281
Morales, Richard, S.D.	90	244	9	40	48	6	1	0	16	0	.164
Morgan, Joe, Cin.*	157	576	116	167	286	35	2	26	82	67	.290
Morton, Carl, Atl.	40	94	7	17	30	4	0	3	15	0	.181
Mota, Manuel, L.A.	89	293	33	92	107	11	2	0	23	1	.314
Murrell, Ivan, S.D.	93	210	23	48	90	13	1	9	21	2	.229
Niekro, Philip, Atl.	47	82	3	10	17	4	0	1	2	0	.122
Norman, Fredie, S.D.-Cin.†	36	80	4	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	.075
Oates, Johnny, Atl.*	93	322	27	80	98	6	0	4	27	1	.248
Oliver, Albert, Pitt.*	158	654	90	191	303	38	7	20	99	6	.292
Osteen, Claude, L.A.*	33	78	4	12	13	1	0	0	1	0	.154
Paciorek, Thomas, L.A.	96	195	26	51	74	8	0	5	18	3	.262
Pagan, Jose, Phil.	46	78	4	16	21	5	0	0	5	0	.205
Pappas, Milton, Chi.	30	48	2	3	6	0	0	1	2	0	.063
Parker, David, Pitt.*	54	139	17	40	63	9	1	4	14	1	.288
Pepitone, Joseph, Chi.-Atl.*	34	123	16	34	46	3	0	3	19	3	.276
Perez, Martin, Atl.	141	501	66	125	174	15	5	8	57	2	.250
Phillips, Michael, S.F.*	63	104	18	25	39	3	4	1	9	0	.240
Plummer, William, Cin.	50	119	8	18	27	3	0	2	11	1	.151
Popovich, Paul, Chi.†	99	280	24	66	84	6	3	2	24	3	.236
Rader, David, S.F.*	148	462	59	106	156	15	4	9	41	0	.229
Rader, Douglas, Hou.	154	574	79	146	235	26	0	21	89	4	.254
Reed, Ronald, Atl.	21	45	4	9	10	1	0	0	7	0	.200
Reitz, Kenneth, St.L.	147	426	40	100	142	20	2	6	42	0	.235
Renko, Steve, Mtl.	41	88	7	24	30	6	0	0	9	2	.273
Reuschel, Ricky, Chi.	36	73	3	9	10	1	0	0	2	0	.123
Reuss, Jerry, Hou.*	42	95	7	13	16	3	0	0	8	0	.137
Roberts, David A., Hou.*	41	85	3	11	13	2	0	0	5	0	.129
Roberts, David W., S.D.	127	479	56	137	226	20	3	21	64	11	.286
Robertson, Robert, Pitt.	119	397	43	95	153	16	0	14	40	0	.239
Robinson, Craig, Phil.	46	146	11	33	40	7	0	0	7	1	.226
Robinson, William, Phil.	124	452	62	130	239	32	1	25	65	5	.288
Rogodzinski, Michael, Phil.*	66	80	13	19	28	3	0	2	7	0	.238
Rooker, James, Pitt.	42	49	5	12	12	0	0	0	5	0	.245
Roque, Jorge, Mtl.	25	61	7	9	14	2	0	1	6	2	.148
Rosello, David, Chi.	16	38	4	10	12	2	0	0	2	2	.263
Rudolph, Kenneth, Chi.	64	170	12	35	51	8	1	2	17	1	.206
Russell, William, L.A.	162	615	55	163	207	26	3	4	56	15	.265
Ruthven, Richard, Phil.	27	38	1	5	6	1	0	0	2	0	.132
Ryan, Michael, Phil.	28	69	7	16	24	1	2	1	5	0	.232
Sadek, Michael, S.F.	39	66	6	11	14	1	1	0	4	1	.167
Sanguillen, Manuel, Pitt.	149	589	64	166	242	26	7	12	65	2	.282
Santo, Ronald, Chi.	149	536	65	143	236	29	2	20	77	1	.267
Scheinblum, Richard, Cin.†	29	54	5	12	17	2	0	1	8	0	.222
Schmidt, Michael, Phil.	132	367	43	72	137	11	0	18	52	8	.196
Schneck, David, N.Y.*	13	36	2	7	9	0	1	0	6	0	.194
Schueler, Ronald, Atl.	39	62	6	11	11	0	0	0	2	0	.177
Seaver, G. Thomas, N.Y.	39	93	9	15	22	2	1	1	5	1	.161
Sizemore, Ted, St.L.	142	521	69	147	174	22	1	1	54	6	.282
Speier, Chris, S.F.	153	542	58	135	193	17	4	11	71	4	.249
Stahl, Larry, Cin.*	76	111	17	25	37	2	2	2	12	1	.225
Staub, Daniel, N.Y.*	152	585	77	163	246	36	1	15	76	1	.279
Stein, William, St.L.	32	55	4	12	14	2	0	0	2	0	.218
Stennett, Renaldo, Pitt.	128	466	45	113	167	18	3	10	35	2	.242
Stewart, James, Hou.†	61	68	6	13	13	0	0	0	3	0	.191
Stinson, G. Robert, Mtl.†	48	111	12	29	46	6	1	3	12	0	.261
Stone, George, N.Y.*	28	48	4	13	13	0	0	0	5	0	.271
Sutherland, Gary, Hou.	16	54	8	14	19	5	0	0	3	0	.259
Sutton, Donald, L.A.	33	84	6	10	11	1	0	0	5	0	.119
Tepedino, Frank, Atl.*	74	148	20	45	62	5	0	4	29	0	.304
Theodore, George, N.Y.	45	116	14	30	37	4	0	1	15	1	.259
Thomas, Derrel, S.D.†	113	404	41	96	105	7	1	0	22	15	.238
Thomasson, Gary, S.F.*	112	285	35	67	97	10	4	4	30	2	.235
Thornton, Andre, Chi.	17	35	3	7	10	3	0	0	2	0	.200
Tolan, Robert, Cin.*	129	457	42	94	139	14	2	9	51	15	.206
Torre, Joseph, St.L.	141	519	67	149	209	17	2	13	69	2	.287
Torres, Hector, Hou.	38	66	3	6	7	1	0	0	2	0	.091
Torrez, Michael, Mtl.	36	69	4	12	13	1	0	0	0	0	.174
Tovar, Cesar, Phil.	97	328	49	88	117	18	4	1	21	6	.268
Troedson, Richard, S.D.*	50	40	1	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	.175
Twitchell, Wayne, Phil.	34	72	2	7	9	2	0	0	2	0	.097
Tyson, Michael, St.L.	144	469	48	114	140	15	4	1	33	2	.243
Unser, Delbert, Phil.*	136	440	64	127	188	20	4	11	52	5	.289
Williams, Billy, Chi.*	156	576	72	166	252	22	2	20	86	4	.288
Wilson, Donald, Hou.	37	79	4	14	18	4	0	0	5	0	.177
Winfield, David, S.D.	56	141	9	39	54	4	1	3	12	0	.277
Wise, Richard, St.L.	35	88	12	17	31	3	1	3	14	0	.193
Woods, Ronald, Mtl.	135	318	45	73	99	11	3	3	31	12	.230
Wynn, James, Hou.	139	481	90	106	190	14	5	20	55	14	.220
Yeager, Stephen, L.A.	54	134	18	34	45	5	0	2	10	1	.254
Zisk, Richard, Pitt.	103	333	44	108	175	23	7	10	54	0	.324

*Bats left-handed. †Switch-hitter.

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Pittsburgh	162	5608	704	1465	2272	257	44	154	664	60	40	23	.261
St. Louis	162	5478	643	1418	1952	240	35	75	592	89	50	100	.259
Cincinnati	162	5505	741	1398	2109	232	34	137	686	78	51	148	.254
Houston	162	5532	681	1391	2079	216	35	134	634	83	36	92	.251
Montreal	162	5369	668	1345	1956	190	23	125	613	115	28	77	.251
Philadelphia	162	5545	642	1381	2059	218	29	134	597	56	45	51	.249
Chicago	161	5363	614	1322	1916	201	21	117	570	75	37	65	.247
New York	161	5457	608	1345	1846	198	24	85	553	108	36	27	.246
San Diego	162	5457	548	1330	1916	198	26	112	516	73	38	88	.244
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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Nixon Donation

WASHINGTON.—President Richard Nixon is preparing to disclose that he and his wife will give their home at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. to the American people.


Buchwald

The house, known as "the White House," is one of the largest in Washington, and is considered one of the choice properties in the city.

A spokesman for the First Family said, "Although the President and Mrs. Nixon have not lived in it much, the White House has great sentimental value for them. By leaving it to the American people the President hopes to take care of all the criticism leveled at him for the taxpayers' money he spent on his homes in Key Biscayne and San Clemente.

"The President's lawyers are now drawing up the papers which will provide that the Nixons can live there for three more years before turning it over to the government. There is some question in Congress as to whether this is legally possible."

The President made his decision to donate the White House to the American people long before the energy crisis, according to the spokesman, and he rejected media reports that the reason the Nixons are giving the White House to the nation is that it is too hard to heat.

The spokesman also said that President Nixon intends to include in the donation his entire tape collection, which is considered one of the best in the entire land. These tapes, made over a five-year period, have been the envy of collectors everywhere and while everyone from Archibald Cox to Judge Sirica has tried to acquire them, the Nixons feel they should stay in the White House where they belong.

The spokesman said that by donating their home at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the Nixons were putting to rest unfounded rumors that Bebe Rebozo and Howard Hughes planned to develop the property for a 40-story hotel and a possible gambling casino.

"It's true," he said, "that plans were drawn up for such a project, but the President rejected them when Mr. Hughes insisted that the Capitol be included in the deal."

Originally, the Nixons had planned to leave the White House to the Spiro Agnews, but something happened.

It was rumored that the Jerry Fords might sublease the White House in 1974, but the spokesman denied this.

"The President has no plans to rent the house to anyone. For one thing, he has been informed by his lawyers that should he move out he would have to pay state income taxes in California.

"Several people have offered to buy the White House including Nelson Rockefeller, Ronald Reagan, John Connally and Teddy Kennedy, but the Nixons have turned down their offers. The price they offered was not even in the ball park considering all the improvements that have been made."

After the announcement was made, reporters checked with the Department of Interior to ask them what they intended to do with the property. An official said, "We're not certain. For the last five years it's been run like Disneyland, and we'd like to keep the same flavor if we can. The White House should be a fun place for the American people where they can amuse themselves and forget about the cares of the world."

France Accepts Picasso Legacy

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today that the government has decided to accept the late Pablo Picasso's priceless collection of paintings by other artists, some of which helped to inspire his own genius.

The acceptance automatically freed Picasso's principal heirs, his widow, Jacqueline, and his son Paulo, from payment of inheritance taxes on the value of the pictures collected by Picasso throughout his life. They include works by Le Nain, Corot, Cézanne, Degas, Matisse, Renoir, Braque, Courbet, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Rousseau, Miro and Modigliani.

Mary Blume


Cars, buses, taxis and people fight it out on the Rue de Rivoli before bus-taxi lanes were created.

The Pedestrian Battle for French Streets

PARIS (IHT).—One of the most pathetic battles one could ever see has been the pedestrian trying to stand on his own two feet in Paris traffic. But it's an ill wind, as they say, and it looks as if all the hullabaloo about conservation, pure air, over-building and now energy is blowing some good in the way of walkers.

"We are no longer preaching in the desert," says Roger Lapeyre, the burly and dedicated founder of Les Droits du Piéton (Pedestrians' Rights), a group he started in 1960 amid about as much interest as a Paris branch of flat-earthers would get. "These days," says Mr. Lapeyre with a grin, "we're rather à la mode."

In 1962 the group had 3,000 members. Now there are 12,200 and Mr. Lapeyre, in his crowded office at 78 Rue de l'Université, is signing up new members (fee: 10 francs) at a rate of five a day in Paris alone.

"We're getting younger members and we have become aristocratic with doctors, professors and executives," says Mr. Lapeyre. "We don't have any workers unfortunately. For them the automobile still means social advancement."

Mr. Lapeyre sold his car in a fit of panache when he founded Les Droits du Piéton but about 80 percent of the members have cars and the group is not anti-automobile. "We're against the abuses. The private car has proved to be hopeless in highly populated areas," Mr. Lapeyre says.

These days Les Droits du Piéton concerns itself not only with the rudiments of pedestrian safety but with the environment surrounding the pedestrian: noise, lack of green space, brutish buildings, pollution of all sorts. The group has won support recently not only because it attacks problems that have become fashionable, but because it is one of the few groups to attack them successfully. Not surprisingly among the more recent members of Les Droits du Piéton are 12 groups hoping to benefit from Mr. Lapeyre's expertise.

With other groups Les Droits du Piéton participated in almost the only successful battle to keep the beauties of Paris untouched by the automobile: they stopped a garage from being built under the gardens behind Notre Dame despite the fact that building permits and contracts had been awarded.

"Since then there have been no more garages built under gardens," Mr. Lapeyre says. "It was terrible before. Mothers would go in the gardens with their babies and instead of chlorophyll they would breathe exhaust fumes coming up from the cars below."

The group fought for traffic corridors reserved for buses and won, though the cars that used to park in the corridors now park on the sidewalks, Mr. Lapeyre points out. Sidewalk parking has long been an irritation and one of the group's leaflets has a sly photograph of cars parked on the sidewalk in front of the Ministry of Equipment. The Ministry of Equipment is responsible for French driving regulations.

Foot soldier Lapeyre accomplishes his work by slogging along. Noticing that a footbridge across the Seine could only be reached by steps which meant that mothers had to hoist their baby buggies into the air, he fought to have a ramp installed. He won, but it took two years.

Last spring Les Droits du Piéton participated in a sit-down strike in the streets around the St. Lazare railway station, which succeeded in doing nothing much but creating a terrible traffic jam. Today, six months later, it would probably be a success.

"Our ideas are finally acceptable," Mr. Lapeyre says. "We no longer have to convince functionaries that pedestrians are a good thing. We are invited everywhere, we address meetings, have debates, open pedestrian zones." He has also been elected to preside over an international pedestrians federation.

Zones in cities reserved for pedestrian traffic only have become commonplace in Europe and are finally catching on in France too, especially now that *commerçants* have learned that they are good for business. One of the most attractive and successful of these zones, says Mr. Lapeyre, is in Rouen where shopkeepers at first objected violently. "When the project was announced they formed a committee to oppose it," Mr. Lapeyre says. "Three months later, the same committee wanted to expand it."

If Paris is far behind, 40 French cities are now working on traffic plans in which the pedestrian's well-being is considered. While only two or three Paris streets have been restricted to pedestrian traffic, there have been halfhearted attempts in Paris to create additional pedestrian areas.

"They don't do much," Mr. Lapeyre says. "They put up signs saying no cars can enter except for deliveries and those belonging to people who live in the area. They put up unaesthetic barriers, and they have policemen stationed at both ends.

"Those aren't real pedestrian zones. For us a pedestrian zone is what you'll find for example in Munich or Düsseldorf or Copenhagen, where the pedestrian is *chez lui*, where there is no division between sidewalk and road, where there are cafés with chairs, urns filled with flowers, and no barriers, no cops."

Les Droits du Piéton has spent two years on a report on urban traffic. The energy crisis will of course make the car-crazy French more aware of the problems and might, says Mr. Lapeyre, even improve the quality of life:

"If people can't go to the country, we'll have to try to make city life more pleasant," he says.

In the meantime, the pedestrians' problems remain urgent. If membership in Les Droits du Piéton has increased, so have pedestrian deaths. In 1962 each day five pedestrians were *killed* in France by motor vehicles. In 1971 the average had almost doubled to nine a day. Most of the victims are small children and the aged—the two groups least able to move out of the way of on-rushing cars.

PEOPLE: *Dempsey vs. Landlord—An Even First Round*



Former heavyweight boxing champ Jack Dempsey, 78, came out fighting again this week in a New York court. Seems his landlord wants to break the lease on Dempsey's restaurant, which the champ has had on Broadway for the last 37 years. The lease has 10 years to go at $65,000 a year. But the landlord claims it is invalid and wants $100,000 a year. Judge Harry Davis gave Dempsey and the landlord three weeks to work out an arrangement.

Dempsey, who now uses a cane because of arthritis, spends hours at the restaurant nearly every day, signing autographs and shaking hands. "If they put us out," he said, "I'd die right in my shoes—it would be my finish. I must have something to do every day and I would have no place to go and nothing to do."

* * *

Two days before the Dec. 15 deadline recommended by the U.S. Postal Service for mailing Christmas cards, President and Mrs. Nixon posted 50,000 of them. The card shows a 19th-century view of the White House by August Kollner. The engraved message: "With all best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year—the President and Mrs. Nixon."

* * *

Former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's portrait is causing some embarrassment in Maryland. It's stashed in a basement storeroom of the Maryland state house while officials try to decide what to do with it. Originally intended to be hung alongside portraits of other Maryland governors, it was spirited away by an Agnew aide early last year, reportedly because Agnew didn't like it. Within the past two weeks, it has been returned from Washington but nobody seems to know what to do with it. Gov. Marvin Mandel and other members of the State House Trust are said to be mulling over the matter.

* * *

Singer Bobby Darin, 37, who had heart surgery two years ago, is "doing well" at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles. Darin was hospitalized Tuesday at his own request. Hospital spokesmen refused to discuss his ailment.

* * *

Jacqueline de Romilly a scholar in Greek letters, became the first woman ever to be admitted to the Collège de France on Thursday.

A WINNER—Marcel Pro[ust's] former housekeeper, Cé[leste] Albaret, got the Prix [...] for her book of [souve]nirs about her former [em]ployer. The French li[terary] prize was created in [...]

Antedating the Académie F[ran]çaise by several generations, Collège de France was foun[ded] during the reign of François [...] promote excellence in all bran[ches] of learning. The French Acad[emy] has yet to elect a woman mem[ber].

* * *

Actor David Janssen, 4[2], hunted man in the TV series "[The] Fugitive," has been found in [con]tempt of court by a Califo[rnia] judge. He was ordered to [pay] $35,625 in back alimony to former wife, Ellie Janssen, by [...] 27. Janssen stopped paying [in] February. The couple was [di]vorced in 1970 after 10 year[s of] marriage. They have no chi[ldren].

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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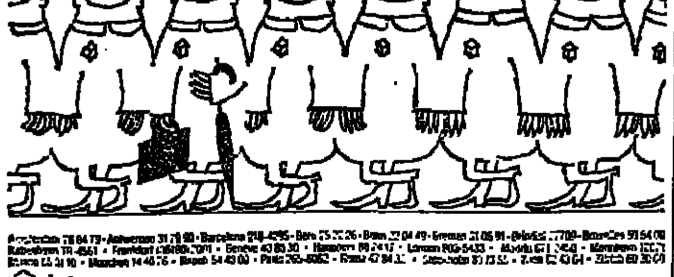
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Germany ......D.M.	53.00	97.00	Spain (air) ...Ptas	1,060.00	1,92[...]
Great Britain (air) £	5.80	10.50	Sweden (air) .S.Kr.	86.00	15[...]
Greece (air) ...Dr.	497.00	904.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	64.00	11[...]
Ireland (air) .....£	5.80	10.50	Turkey ....$	21.00	38[...]
Italy ....Lire	9,800	17,500	Other countries in Europe (air) $	21.00	38[...]
Africa, French Community (air) $	28.00	50.00	Libya (air) .....$	34.00	61[...]
Africa South (air) $	46.00	86.00	Madagascar (air) .$	40.00	74[...]
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ...$	20.00	35.00	Mexico ....$	46.00	86[...]
Canada (air) .....$	46.00	86.00	Nigeria (air) .....$	46.00	86[...]
India (air) ......$	46.00	85.00	Pakistan (air) ....$	46.00	86[...]
Iran, Iraq (air) $	34.00	61.00	Persian Gulf (air) $	46.00	86[...]
Israel (air) .....$	28.00	50.00	Saudi Arabia (air) $	34.00	61[...]
Japan, Korea (air) $	53.00	105.00	Sierra Leone (air) $	46.00	86[...]
Lebanon (air) ....$	34.00	61.00	S. America (air) $	46.00	86[...]
			U.A.R. (air) .....$	34.00	61[...]
			U.S.A. (air) .....$	40.00	76[...]

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